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They Tried To Escape

Frankfurt, May 30.
The widows of Hermann Goering, Wilhelm Frick, and Hans Frank, three leading Nazis tried and condemned to death at Nuremberg, who were arrested yesterday, had been suspected of trying to escape, Dr Alfred Loritz, the Bavarian Minister for denazification, said in an interview today.
Frau Frick, widow of the former Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, had already tried to escape before her arrest.
She was at present in police custody and would be transferred to an internment camp this week, Dr Loritz added.
All three widows of former Nazi officials are to appear before a denazification tribunal shortly.—
Router.

MINES NEAR REPULSE BAY

Moored mines have been discovered in the vicinity of Repulse Bay, and a warning has been issued by the authorities to junkies, sampans and launches.
The Harbour Department this morning informed the Telegraph that the naval authorities had reported the existence of moored mines in the bay south of South Beach, Repulse Bay.
The area affected is roughly from Ma Kung Island to Ngan Chau Island and thence to Chung An Kok Point.
No additional information from the naval authorities was available this morning when the Telegraph made enquiries.

Topic For Talk

London, May 31.
Britons love to talk about the weather, and on Friday, even the most taciturn Londoner was fairly bursting with conversation—it was the hottest day in three years—89 degrees.—Associated Press.

Dramatic Story Of U.S. Plane Disaster

MACHINE HURTTLED 250 YDS

New York, May 30.
Evidence today at the preliminary inquiry into the crash of the American Skymaster plane at La Guardia airfield, New York, in which 39 people were killed—drew a picture of the plane hurtling 250 yards along the ground towards the end of the runway while the pilot tried desperately to stop it.
Investigators of three Departments piecing together evidence of America's worst commercial airline disaster on the 3,500-foot runway found brakemarks indicating the pilot's fight to halt the plane, and discovered the fact that the United Airlines plane may never have been airborne.

Eye-witnesses, however, thought that the plane did get into the air with its 44 passengers, who were bound for Cleveland, Ohio.

Weather conditions were poor—gusty winds had been sweeping the airport—and there was some doubt that the plane, already delayed in its schedule, would take off. The attempt was, however, made.

Whether the plane ever got into the air remains to be definitely established, but after its take-off run the machine apparently ploughed through a wire fence, struck a stone kerb, hurtled over Grand Central Parkway, hit a lamp-post and smashed through another wire fence before bursting into flames in a ditch more than two hundred yards from the end of the runway.

This majority of the passengers were trapped in the plane without hope of rescue, but several managed to crawl out.
More brake-marks were found on a grass plot across the Parkway, indicating that the pilot, who was thrown clear of the wreckage, tried to slow the plane there.

FIRST REPORT

The preliminary report by Mr George Gay, Regional Chief of the Civil Aeronautics Board said: "The plane was taking off towards the south on the 3,500-foot runway and not getting off. The pilot tried to discontinue the take-off and called to the co-pilot to chop power."

"He made an unsuccessful attempt at ground-loop to the left at the end of the runway."

"The wheelmarks indicate braking action 800 metres from the start of the take-off."
The report also said there was positive evidence of a wind shift occurring during the take-off run. The pilot had reported no apparent bad functioning of the aircraft or engines.

The pilot had been advised of the approaching wind shift before the take-off, the report added.
"Statements by witnesses and the pilot are consistent with the facts thus far disclosed," it said.

No official report will be made until after the formal inquiry, the date of which has not yet been fixed.—
Router.

ANOTHER DISASTER

Havre De Grace, Maryland, May 30.

An Eastern Airlines DC-3 crashed near here and exploded and the State police feared all passengers and crew were killed.
The police said they had no idea how many passengers were aboard, but believed the number to be "quite a few." A DC-3 normally carries 21 passengers and three crew members.
It was understood the plane crashed about four miles north of this little racing town, but the police said there was no immediate information on the direction the plane had been headed.

State police said the twin-engined DC-3 could not be approached by rescuers and over an hour later the plane was still burning. "It is inconceivable that anyone survived," they said. They reported the crash took place in heavily wooded section about a mile from the well-travelled Philadelphia to Baltimore highway.
"The flames are so hot we just can't get near the plane. Bodies are scattered about in the flames. We can see that,"—United Press.

BLACKEST PAY

New York, May 30.
Official investigation began today into the crash of a United States Skymaster plane at La Guardia Airfield, New York, the worst of seven air crashes in the blackest 24 hours in aviation history.

Other crashes were: Ladd Field, Alaska—three members of crew missing and nine injured when a United States Army Superfortress crashed.

Japan—United States Army C54 (also a Skymaster) crashed in the mountains near Tokyo with 33 passengers and a crew of eight on board.

Tilburg Holland—12 members of a Royal Netherlands Air Force killed in a collision between two instructor planes.

Iceland—25 people were believed killed in an Iceland Dakota which was today reported to have been sighted on a mountainside on the northern coast.

Two crashes were also reported today from Argentina in which four people—including a girl—were killed and one seriously injured.

Altogether 123 persons have been reported killed or missing during the last 24 hours.

A possible clue to the cause of the La Guardia crash is seen in the Weather Bureau's disclosure that the wind changed suddenly at the time of the Skymaster's take-off from southerly at 19 miles per hour to westerly at 33 miles per hour.—
Router.

WRECK SIGHTED

Reykjafk, Iceland, May 30.
The missing Icelandic Dakota, with 21 passengers and a crew of four, lost since mid-day yesterday, was reported today to have been sighted on a steep mountain on the northern coast.

All occupants of the plane were feared to have lost their lives. Rescue parties are on their way to the scene.—
Router.

Benevolent MacArthur

Tokyo, May 30.
Michiz Watanabe, Secretary-General of the Japanese Labour Unions Committee, today sent a petition to the "benevolent Gen MacArthur" for aid in arranging transportation for the Japanese delegates to the General Council meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Prague from June 9 to 14.

The Committee received an invitation from M. Louis Saillant, Secretary-General of WFTU, to attend the Prague conference.

M. Saillant recently visited Japan and Korea.—
United Press.

Hungarian Premier Resigns

Zurich, May 30.
The Hungarian Premier, Dr Ferenc Nagy, today handed his resignation to the Hungarian Minister in Bern, M. Gordon.

The resignation was forwarded to Budapest where its receipt was officially acknowledged this afternoon.

Reports reaching here said that there was a political panic in Budapest as the most dangerous crisis since the end of the war reached a climax.

The reports said that there was a run on banks this morning with long queues of people waiting to draw out their savings.

Evidence alleged to have been given to the Russian police by Bela Kovacs, Secretary of the Smallholders Party, under arrest, which has not yet ended, is said to have incriminated Premier Nagy, Bela Vargha, President of the Hungarian Parliament, and Dr Janos Gyongyossy, Foreign Minister, in a treason plot.
The disclosure by the Russians started the crisis.

NAGY: MISSING

Negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet have been taking place all day today between party leaders under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic, Dr Tildy.

President Zoltan Tildy and Mihalyi, the Information Minister, went this morning to the frontier apparently to meet Nagy, but he did not arrive, Budapest reports stated tonight.

Most Smallholder Party members are said to be greatly perturbed by his non-arrival and want him to come back to deal with the situation.

They believe the Communists have been taking advantage of his absence to try to crush out the Smallholder Party, force the nationalisation of the big banks—on which there has been controversy between the Communists—and demand new elections under the present Communist Minister of the Interior before the Russians leave Hungary.

According to reports from Budapest, the Premier's office was thoroughly ransacked by the police on Wednesday night when his personal secretary, Ferenc Kovacs, was arrested there.

It is widely believed that Nagy risks the danger of arrest if he returns.—
Router.

NOT RETURNING

Berne, May 30.
Ferenc Nagy, the Hungarian Premier who resigned today after the Russian accusation of treason—who is at present staying here—is not likely to go back to Budapest in the near future, according to well-informed sources here.

Nagy refused today to make any statement, and the Hungarian Legation is keeping completely silent.—
Router.

British Amateur Golf Championships

Americans In Final

Scotsmen Defeated

Garnoustie, Scotland, May 30

W. P. Turnesa and Richard Champman, two members of the United States Walker Cup team, will contest the 30 holes final of the British Amateur Golf Championship here tomorrow.

Two Scotsmen had a chance in the semi-final today of preventing an All-American final, but it was not to be and though Ian MacKinnon made a gallant bid against Champman, actually leading at one stage of the homeward half, he was beaten on the home green some time after J. G. Campbell had been beaten by Turnesa.

Turnesa had beaten his compatriot Marvin Ward in the quarter final when Champman knocked out Robert Rutherford, giant-killer of the previous day. Campbell beat the last of the Englishmen, W. S. Wise, and MacKinnon beat the fellow-Scot, John Wilson, leaving the way clear for two Scottish and American semi-finals. Then Turnesa beat Campbell, while Champman defeated MacKinnon.—
Router.

Britain Out Of Davis Cup

London, May 30.

The semi-finals in the European Zone of the Davis Cup competition will be known this week-end, with South Africa assured of a place after their defeat of Great Britain.

Having won two singles yesterday, South Africa took the doubles at Scarborough today after a five-set battle, and so must win the tie whatever the outcome of the two singles tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Czechoslovakia and New Zealand were starting their tie in Prague today when France and Monaco made a start in Paris. Tomorrow the fourth match, between Belgium and Yugoslavia gets underway.

South Africa will meet the winners of this last-named tie, while Czechoslovakia or New Zealand face France or Monaco in the Zone's other semi-final.

In the British-South African tie, Eustace Fannin and Eric Sturges, of South Africa, who had won a single each on the previous day, beat Tony Moltram and Geoffrey Polish today 6-1, 4-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

France and Czechoslovakia gained a two-zero lead in their respective matches and it is expected that both countries will win the doubles tomorrow to ensure their appearance in the semi-finals.

J. Drobny (Czechoslovakia) beat J. Robson (New Zealand) 6-2, 6-2, 6-6, while V. Cernik beat R. S. McKenzie 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

Marcel Bernard (France) beat Noghes (Monaco) 6-1, 6-2, 6-0 and Bernard Destreume (France) beat Landau 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.—
Router.

Derby Call Over

London, May 30.
The call over the Derby at the Victoria Club tonight:

11 to 10 on Tudor Minstrel wanted, even odds. 6 to 1 Sayajrav taken and offered. 100 to 9 Blue Train offered, 100 to 8 taken. 100 to 6 Grand Weather offered, 18 to 1 taken. 23 to 1 Migoli taken and offered. 33 to 1 Saravan offered, 40 to 1 taken. 33 to 1 Tide Street and Merry Quip, both offered. 40 to 1 Pearl Diver offered. 40 to 1 Cadir offered. 50 to 1 Combat taken and offered. 50 to 1 Parisien offered. 60 to 1 Firemaster offered, 200 to 1 any other offered.

Special place betting: 4 to 9 Tudor Minstrel. 7 to 2 Blue Train and Grand Weather. 6 to 1 Migoli. 7 to 1 Saravan. 8 to 1 Pearl Diver. 10 to 1 Parisien. Others in proportion.

(Continued on Page 12)

EDITORIAL

Stadium Considerations

IT is estimated that 30,000 people in Hongkong want to watch important football matches. They make a big crowd; much bigger than the combined attendance at cricket, tennis and lawn bowls. On such a basis it is conceded that soccer has a right to consideration. There is, however, an important distinction which cannot be overlooked: those who play and attend football games do not worry unduly where the field is situated; those who play cricket, tennis and lawn bowls are automatically restricted in choice of arena by the special necessities of the games. Football can be played over any tennis courts or cricket grounds, but neither tennis nor cricket can be enjoyed on any football field. Herein appears to lie one of the most important considerations when it comes to choosing a site for Hongkong's future football stadium. To possess old-established cricket clubs in Happy Valley just because footballers like the site is no justification, especially when an ideal alternative is offering in the former polo grounds at Causeway Bay. The suggestion that the police look kindly on the Happy Valley project because it helps their problem of dealing with the dispersal of large crowds, cuts no ice. Huge football stadiums in London, each with accommodation for sixty to eighty thousand spectators, are sited in some of the most congested suburbs, yet dispersal is handled easily and without trouble. The theory that the site of Hongkong's football stadium must conform to the convenience of the police cannot be accepted: it is for the police to adapt themselves to the circumstances, wherever they may arise. It is also necessary, at this stage, once again to warn both Government and the sponsors of this scheme against rushing into any decision, Wednesday's F.A. Council meeting rather suggested that the Association regards the stadium as something exclusive between itself and the Government. The idea cannot be tolerated. This is a public matter affecting many sections of the community, more particularly as the indications are that the project will be financed from general revenue. Government must not commit itself to a football stadium site until it receives approval extending far beyond that of the Hongkong Football Association.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE ENDS JUBILANTLY

Margate, May 30.
The 46th annual conference of the Labour Party ended with the triumphant singing of the "Red Flag" today after two more Government Ministers won votes of confidence in the final session. Delegates rejected hostile housing and pension resolutions at the bidding of the Health Minister, Mr Aneurin Bevan, and the National Insurance Minister, Mr James Griffiths, as decisively as they yesterday endorsed the foreign policy of the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin.

Government Ministers on the platform joined in hearty singing of the "Red Flag"—the Labour Party's traditional fighting song—and, linking arms, sang "Auld Lang Syne." Mr Griffiths successfully pleaded with the 900 delegates present to reject a resolution calling for haphazard increases in old age pensions. He said it would upset the balance of Government's closely-woven new scheme of national insurance and health benefits.

Mr Aneurin Bevan asked for a vote of confidence for Government's housing programme—at the conference by comparing Britain's progress with the crisis in the United States.

"If you were homeless in America, where they have enormous resources far exceeding ours and to bombed areas to rebuild, your chances of getting a home in the next 12 months would be vastly less than your chances in Britain," Mr Bevan told cheering delegates.

Britain is ahead of all countries in the world in its programme of post-war housing.
Despite numerous attacks from the floor, Mr Bevan obtained the withdrawal of defeat of all hostile resolutions. The only one put to the vote—that calling for the appointment for a Minister of Housing—was defeated on a show of hands.

Mr Bevan rejected Mr Winston Churchill's "bright suggestion" of building houses like a military operation.—
United Press.

BURMA BANDITRY

Rangoon, May 30.
The Forest Department of the Burma Government today reported "numerous casualties of trained forest officers" as a result of banditry in central and upper Burma.

The report, which covers the department's activities during March, said that forestry work was greatly hampered in many districts owing to general lawlessness.

In the Minbyin Reserve, Pyinmanna Division, the Bombay-Burma Trading Company was forced to stop mechanical extraction of hardwoods owing to lawlessness, the report added.—
Router.

SOUTH AFRICANS HAVE AN EASY WIN

At the Oval: Northamptonshire drew with Surrey. Northants 398 and 298 for eight declared. Surrey 207 and 277 for eight (Squires 100).

At Leicester: Leicestershire drew with Essex. Leicestershire 420 for nine declared and 398 for two declared (Fenitice not out was 60). Essex 435 and 168 for five (Doddie 51, Walsh five for 60).

At Cambridge: Middlesex beat Cambridge University by 55 runs. Middlesex 283 and 283 for seven declared. Cambridge 217 and 201 (Anson 100, Shuttleworth 61).—
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Sometimes...
"Tangier!"

MARIA MONTEZ ROBERT PAIGE SABU

Tangier

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in **"TOMORROW-THE WORLD!"**

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Award Winner
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A ROMANTIC THRILL-FILM WITH JUNGLE LOCALE!
Maria MONTEZ Brian DONLEVY &
50 SARONG-CLAD GODDESSES OF LOVE! in

"SOUTH OF TAHITI"

NEXT CHANGE! "HOUSE OF FRANKENSTEIN"

FILM OF DICKENS NOVEL ENHANCES PRESTIGE OF BRITISH-MADE PICTURES

By HOWARD C. HEYN

HOLLYWOOD.—The prestige of British films in America, elevated immeasurably by the screen version of "Henry V," has now been fortified by another excellent importation from the same source, the cinema adaptation of Charles Dickens' novel, "Great Expectations."

This film will have its American premiere in New York about June 1. But an audience of newspaper, trade publication and magazine writers has already seen the picture in what was presumably its initial screening here.

The reaction of this critical group should be significant. They applauded the picture, spontaneously and vigorously, for more than a minute after the final scene—and, applause from a studio press preview audience is lamentably infrequent.

"Great Expectations" is unquestionably one of the finest films to reach the American screen in several years. The picture is beautiful in every respect. But perhaps its greatest strength (aside from a very solid story) lies in accuracy and taste with which its players were chosen. Hollywood could, and should, learn from it a valuable lesson in casting.

The press audience stood around lauding the film until the theatre marquee lights were extinguished. They seemed to like best the performances of John Hillis, Anthony Wager, Bernard Miles, Francis L. Sullivan, Valerie Hobson, Maritza Hunt and Jean Simmons. A few detected too wide a variance in the characterisations of Estella as a child (by Miss Simmons) and Estella as an adult (by Miss Hobson).

"The Egg And I"

Although the pictures have nothing in common, it is difficult to resist a comparison between "Great Expectations" and Hollywood's latest super-spectacle, a silly effusion called "The Egg and I," which was shown a few evenings earlier. Almost all the outstanding virtues of "Great Expectations" were outstanding faults in "The Egg and I."

The latter film likewise was adapted from a book, by Betty MacDonald, but the story was changed completely by the injection of an illogical and routine romantic triangle. The book, while it was no Dickensian classic, related fairly humorously the experiences of a city girl transplanted by her husband to a rugged life of raising chickens on a dilapidated farm.

There is, however, a minimum of comedy in the screen version, built upon some of the most decrepit stock situations known to the cinema—the fastidious city-bred girl wallowing in a mud puddle, fainting (to indicate pregnancy) and later leaving her baby in the arms of a cab driver. This should provide sufficient illustration of the so-called comic pattern.

Bit Too Mature

Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray, stars of the film, are competent players when reasonably cast, but are really a bit too mature for such kittenish performances. And, despite all the advance publicity, there aren't even very many chickens in the picture.

This inconsequential offering, produced at a reported cost of \$2,000,000, was given its premiere with all the false glamour of the Hollywood tradition. Avid spectators (without tickets) set in specially constructed bleachers outside the theatre to watch the arrival of mink and orchid-adorned celebrities. Several policemen pushed the paying patrons around (even the producers) as if they were so many suspected subversives.—Associated Press.

FILM OF CRONIN NOVEL

Opening at the King's Theatre today is the film version of A. J. Cronin's bestseller, "The Green Years," the story of the little Irish boy, Robert Shannon.

As in the book, the story begins with the adoption of Robert by the narrow-minded and penny-pinching Papa Leekie and the feud between domineering Grandma Leekie and the boy's irrepressible grandfather over which is to guide his schooling. The narrative then traces the "green years" through which Robert grows into manhood, his puppy love adoration of Alison Keith, his graduation and his failure to complete the examinations for a scholarship.

The Cronin characterisations are brought to life by an excellent cast. Charles Coburn plays Grandma Gow; Tom Drake plays Robert and Beverly Tyler is Alison.

SOUTH AFRICAN IN FILMS

Appearing in Two Cities' "Vice Versa," now being made at Denham, England, is a man who fought in the Boer War, was in the Johannesburg Mounted Police for six years, was a circus rider, and has also been on the stage.

He is J. Franklin-James, a barrister in real life, who plays the Clerk of the Court in this humorous production. Mr. Franklin-James, who will be 77 in June, wears his own wig for his part in the film. It is 45 years' old.

DIAMOND LIL IS SIGNED UP

LONDON ROUND-UP
BY ERNEST BETTS

Brinn Desmond Hurst, who made the Arnhem film, "Their Is the Glory," is planning a film of the 50 RAF officers who were shot in 1944 when attempting an escape from Stalag Luft 3.

Tommy Trinder during the second half of the performance of "Here, There, and Everywhere," reported the progress of the Woodcock-Banket fight each time as he returned to the stage from his dressing room. When he came on at Jane Russell he said: "I can stop anything. I could even stop the big fight. By the way, Woodcock lost in the seventh round."

I won't guarantee the truth of this story, but here it is. Beatrice Lillie, in private life Lady Peel, was in Paris when she was rung up by a Frenchman. Anxious to impress him with her French, she said: "Ulle 'ulle—est Lady Parle qui peell!"

Mae West, pistol-packing, hip-swinging momma of the movies, has been signed by Tom Arnold to appear in London this summer in her own play, "Diamond Lil."

Mae was a pre-war sensation, but I doubt if she is known to the bobby-soxers of this generation. Her claims to fame when she appeared in "I'm No Angel" (1934) were her curves, her jewels, her epigrams on sex and a single phrase, "Come up and see me some time," which was the talk of the talkie salons in the 1930s.

"Hamlet" will still be produced under the banner of the flamboyant "Two Cities" chief, F. Del Cludie, who has just resigned from the job.

Alfred Hitchcock has bought the rights of the talk-of-the-town "Power Without Glory," at the Fortune Theatre.

"Birthmark," the play about Eva Braun (Mrs Hitler) and the son she brings to England, is going from the Embassy to the Playhouse.

Glad to see that an actress I spotted three years ago, Moira Lister, 23, from Johannesburg, is getting star billing in "Present Laughter" at the Haymarket. She has talent and looks, got to London three years ago by backing two horses in Johannesburg for two pounds and winning £120, her fare to England.

When Old Vic actor Alec Guinness was given a contract by Arthur Rank his comment was said to be: "Guinness may be good for Rank, but is Rank good for Guinness?"

Somebody asked Vivien Leigh if she was playing Ophelia in her husband, Larry Olivier's, film of "Hamlet." "No," said Vivien, "but have you seen the cuts?"

PUPPY LOVE

TOM DRAKE and BEVERLY TYLER as Robert Shannon and Alison Keith in the film of A. J. Cronin's "The Green Years," at the King's.

Cinema Guide**CURRENT SHOWINGS**

QUEEN'S—Notorious.
KING'S—The Green Years.
LEE—My Reputation.
ALHAMBRA—Tangier.
CENTRAL—Tangier.

NEXT CHANGE

QUEEN'S—Brazil.
KING'S—Dixie.
LEE—Tomorrow the World.
ALHAMBRA—All Through the Night.
CENTRAL—All Through the Night.

Simpler Names Preferred

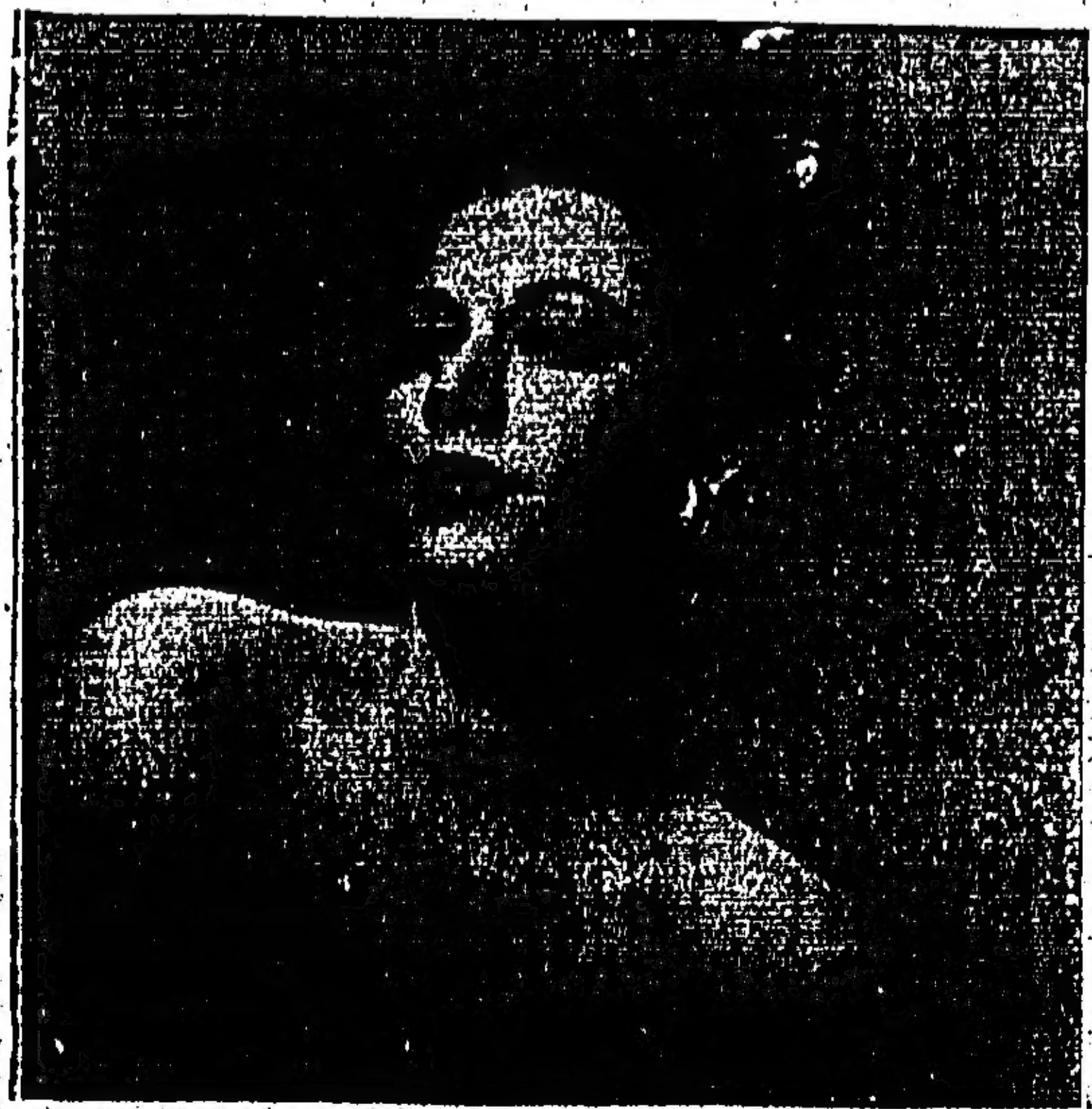
Once upon a time, names of movie stars were picked for their exotic quality—remember Theda Bara, Nita, Naldi, and more recently, Greta Garbo and Marlene Dietrich?

Nowadays, the trend is reversed. Stars are given, or allowed to keep, nice, simple names like Mary Hatcher, Jean Peters, Jane Powell, Jim Davis, Bill Williams, Charles Russell, etc.

So what happened when Tamara du Bois arrived in town. Warner Brothers tagged her Paula Drew. When Walter Wanger took over her contract, he wondered if he shouldn't huck the trend and change her name to something more exotic and romantic.

How about Tamara du Bois?

SOUTH SEAS TO NORTH AFRICA



MARIA MONTEZ has stored away her sarong and taken ship for the hot sands of the North African desert. Above is how she looks in her new picture, "Tangier," showing at the Central and Alhambra.

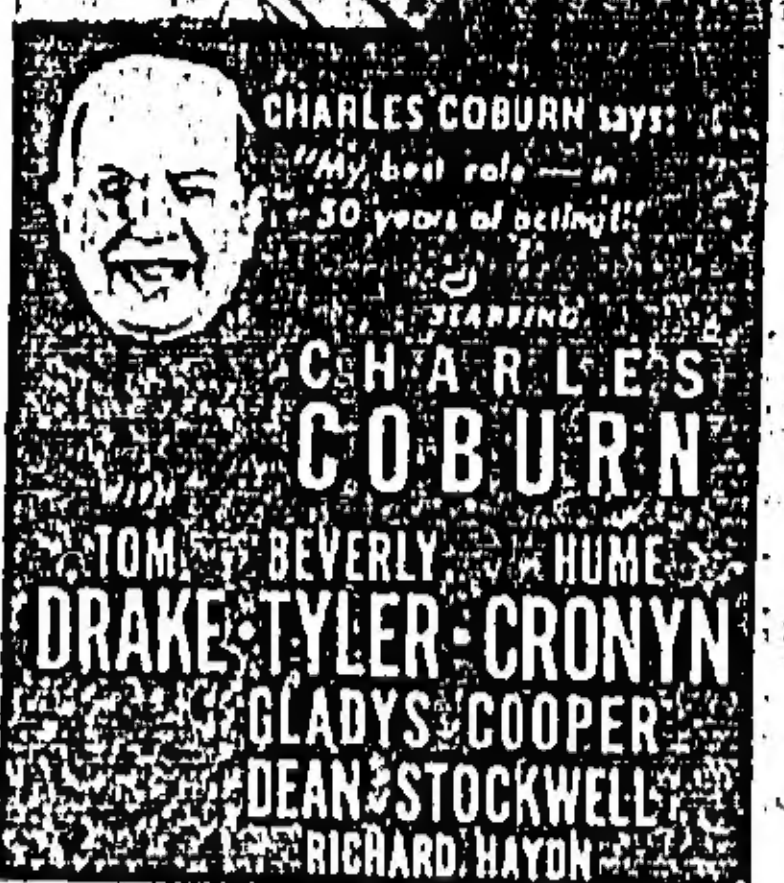
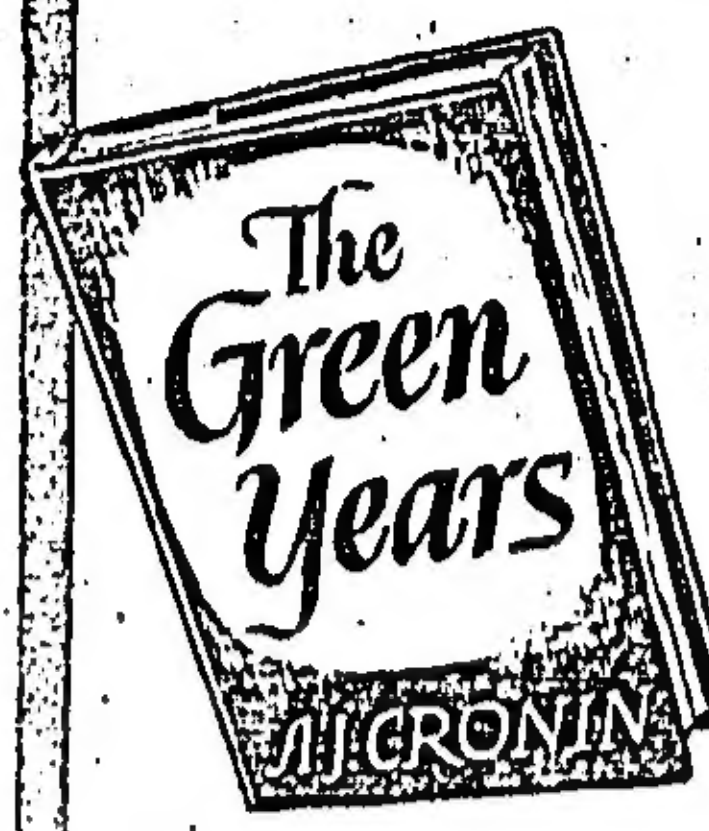
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wise—a boy's so
achingly unsure

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Red SKELTON
WHISTLING in Dixie

WITH
ANN RUTHERFORD GUY KIBBEE DIANA LEWIS
GEORGE BANCROFT PETER WHITNEY

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ROBB attends a new kind of dress show.

ROBB here reports the scene at what he called "The most unusual dress show I have seen." What was unusual about it? Chiefly the fact that no dress cost over £5—and most cost less than £3.

Materials were chiefly rayons: maroon, linen-weave and crepe in specially designed prints. The four frocks drawn here are typical of the good restrained designs.

1 Tailored suit in heavy linen-weave rayon. Jacket in navy blue edged with white; white skirt with centre pleating. (51s. 8d.).

2 Also in linen-weave rayon, navy and white stripes, this frock has white cuffs and pocket edging, and ties with a soft bow. (29s. 4d.).

3 Stone coloured crepe frock has wide flat tucks on bodice and round hips. Also in other colours: dusty pink or blue, reseda green, black. (£5).

4 Good looking suit in rayon crepe has very long jacket, basque frills. Design of 18th century dancing girls is in white on navy ground. (77s. 6d.).

Footnote: What sort of fashions do the fashion experts wear when they go to fashion shows? Robb has drawn five of them here to show you:—

A. Ostrich feather toque, tipped so that feathers fringe on to forehead.

B. Beaver hat and coat worn over coffee-coloured frock.

C. Tulle-trimmed hat, Victorian style of high worn with plain black.

D. Striking Patou hat with huge ribbon bows at one side.

E. Flowerpot shape in pale grey felt worn with new short cut.

American Angle

By

IRIS CARPENTER

WITH price control gone from everything but sugar, rice and syrup, the woman shopper is still holding out against the steady price upreep. So far, it's getting her little but sour looks from her mirror, her family and her storekeeper.

Lamb chops, choice cuts of pork and beef, have gone down 6d. a pound at the cheaper stores, but are still fetching anything from 3s. 6d. to 5s.

Fish costs 3s. a pound for frozen fillets, while the prawns which Americans call shrimps have gone up from 3s. 6d. a pound to 7s. 6d.

Jam is 2s. 6d. a pound for against 1s. 6d. a few weeks ago; peas and other tinned vegetables have gone up 6d. a tin. Fruits, juices and so on in like proportion.

Figure tea at 5s. a pound, cheese at 2s. 3d. a pound, and butter double that price, and you can appreciate the feelings of the RAF officer's wife here, who said wretchedly: "It's costing me £12 10s. a week to feed four of us. When I came over from Britain three months ago I thought I was going to be the happiest woman on earth. Instead I'm the most worried."

"Clothes are twice and three times the price they are at home. And it is costing £3 a week to send each of my two boys to preparatory school just for the mornings."

INCH PLATFORMS

Shoes for day wear are all planned for the "walking on air" look. Platforms run anything from half an inch to an inch high.

The side of the platform will be covered in snakeskin of a contrasting colour, in bright coloured kid or plastic, or studded with gold or silver nailheads. There is a new tendency towards the buckle around the ankle type of strap. And bows, to match the platform trim, are often worn on only one foot.

Dancing shoes twinkle dramatically as the lights of Manhattan. So do their matching gloves.

Smartest woman at New York's El Morocco last Saturday night wore a white gown with sapphire blue wedge platform shoes and matching elbow-length gloves.

Shoes were shining with diamonds. More diamonds filled in finger-nails on her gloves. She was one of several women wearing these new nail-trimmed gloves. Others had their glittering with sequins. An easy idea there for copying. Would be lovely in seed pearls on black, don't you think?

SHE'S PROUD

Prudent mother in the States is Mrs. Newburn, of Woolstock, Iowa. An invitation from her son Roger brought British Ambassador Lord Inverchapel to stay on her farm, help wash dishes and sample her home-made cottage cheese and frozen strawberries.

Broadest-minded is probably Mrs. Garvin, of Washington, whose 13-year-old son Jimmy hasn't had a haircut since he tried the scissors on himself when he was two. Of his shoulder-length golden tresses she says: "We're all for individualists in this family. You can't force your way of living on someone else. If Jimmy doesn't want his hair cut we're not going to argue him into it."

EYEBROWS ARE BACK

By LOIS LEEDS

YOUR eyes need care, which you can give them each and every day. Rest tired eyes and revive their sparkle by applying compresses, made of absorbent cotton, saturated with a chilled, good quality witch hazel. Relax for at least five minutes with the compresses laid over your closed eyes. This will cool and refresh them.

Eyebrows are in fashion again and we should be glad. Time was when real eyebrows actually were not considered smart. A fine, pencilled-in-line took the place of eyebrows, but today real eyebrows are an essential part of your makeup.

All of the important movie stars are wearing their eyebrows naturally shaped or, if too thin, they are pencilling them cleverly to give them a natural look. As the movies and the movie stars have a decided effect upon our habits and fashions, women are letting their eyebrows grow. Husbands, please note!

Eyebrows are the "frames" for your eyes and good grooming for them is so important. Eyebrows should be brushed every day. Use a tiny eyebrow brush and a little eye cream to encourage their growth and make them gleam.

Always rest the eyes by closing them for a few minutes when you are doing some delicate work or during hours of reading. Use rich lubricating creams for the delicate dry tissue around the eyes. When applying creams or oils to this sensitive area, look away, opening the eyes wide. This aids in exercising the eyes and tightening the tissue.

KEEP THEM HAPPY

CHILDREN from about two onwards love to scribble—preferably on walls. Give them a blackboard and some coloured chalks, and they'll be happy for hours—with no damage done.

And since blackboards are in very short supply, and very expensive, it's a good idea to make one yourself.

Use a remnant of linoleum, or a discarded plywood black-out shutter, or an odd bit of asbestos and composition sheeting.

Cut your material to the required size, and give it two thin coats of "dead black" which dries almost while you put it on.

Be sure it really is "dead" black, or you'll get a shiny surface.

Then either fix the blackboard to the wall with screws or frame it in a large plain picture frame.

Or, for a really professional finish, put a fillet of wood or a moulding round it on the wall. A shelf for chalks, made from rigid moulding, can go underneath.

When does a teen-ager become a Junior Miss?

BEING a dress designer's daughter certainly makes a teen-ager clothes conscious. But you needn't think it guarantees a lot of extra clothes.

And she has some extra disadvantages. That's what 16-year-old Anne, daughter of designer Donald Graham, finds.

Most teen-agers go through a period of being sloppy about their appearance. And their parents, knowing that this is something they'll outgrow, often let them get away with it.

But it wasn't—and isn't—like that for Anne.

From her early teens, she has had to wear clothes that suit her shape. And it was her father who pointed out to her that, in a teen-ager's life, there are two stages.

Between 13 and 16, she is a teen-ager in outlook and activities as well as in actual years.

From sixteen onwards she is a Junior Miss—and that's a very different thing. She has lost a lot of her puppy fat and can wear clothes that are primarily designed to hide her rather awkward shape.

She doesn't sprawl about so much on the floor, or gallop madly up the road just for the sheer fun of it.

The Junior Miss is suddenly aware of the word "elegant." She is conscious that she can be decorative as well as active, and her clothes have to match this new feeling in her.

The clothes that Donald Graham has designed for daughter Anne so far have had gathered skirts, soft bodices, a casual collar and often a bow at the neck.

But from now on, they're changing. Anne is growing up. She's more self-assured than she was six months ago, prefers her dresses to be slimmer-fitting and neater.

Instead of gathers, she must have soft pleats, father says. She can wear three-quarter length sleeves but they must be wide. If they were tight, she'd look as though she'd outgrown them. She can even have a few of the latest fashion points—like pockets on the hipline.

Anne can't go wrong on clothes—with father at her elbow. And father has the fun of seeing his teen-age designs come to life on a flesh-and-blood model.

every skin needs TWO beauty creams

Give your complexion this famous care

To look always smooth... radiant... lovely—your skin needs regular beauty care with two different face creams. First—a cream of finely blended oils to cleanse and soften your skin—Pond's Cold Cream. Second, a silky, non-oily cream for day-long protection and powder base—Pond's Vanishing Cream.

Cleanse your face with Pond's Cold Cream. Every morning and every night cover your face with this silky-soft cream. Smooth it into your skin with your finger tips. Wipe off. Now—see how clean and glowing your complexion looks! Free from dirt and stale make-up! And little dry lines show less because your skin is so divinely soft!

Make powder cling longer with Pond's Vanishing Cream. Apply a very light film of cool, white Pond's Vanishing Cream. It slips on so easily—is not greasy! You'll find Pond's Vanishing Cream a delightful foundation. Smoothing! Protecting! Fluff on your powder, and see how it clings! Pond's Vanishing Cream keeps your make-up beautifully fresh for hours.

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L. D. SEYMOUR & CO., INC.

43 French Bank Building, Hong Kong, China



Trade inquiries to:

HOT-POT LUCK

By MARJORIE BARON RUSSELL

LONDON. As a change from being guest I played the role of host and invited Tommy Handley to dinner. And, because he is a Lancashire man, I thought we'd have hot-pot. Altogether the menu was:—

LANCASHIRE HOT-POT
RED CABBAGE
JAM PUFFS

I was in luck, for with the best-end-of-neck my butcher sent me a kidney, which helped to make a good gravy, so essential to hot-pot.

First, I cut the meat into cutlets, cut off all the fat ends, and coated the meat lightly with flour, previously seasoned with salt and pepper.

I put it into an oven-proof dish and cooked it for 15 minutes in a hot oven (Regulo Mark 7 or 400 degs in an electric stove) to brown it. Then I chopped two large onions and heaped them on top of the meat, and added the kidney, skinned, cored and cut in six pieces.

A little stock

I also poured in a little good stock after boiling it for 20 minutes to reduce it.

For another half an hour the dish was put back in the oven at moderate heat (Regulo Mark 2 or 350 degs.), while I peeled and cut up 1½ pounds of potatoes in fairly thick slices to put on top of the meat. The dish was then well basted, a little more salt and pepper added, and allowed to cook for another three-quarters of an hour—1½ hours in all.

The red cabbage I trimmed, cored, cut in quarters, and put into cold

water. It was brought to the boil, taken out, squeezed well, and then cut in fine slices with a sharp knife.

I then put it into an oven-proof casserole with salt and pepper and a dessertspoon of sugar, a tablespoon of vinegar and an apple, peeled, cored, and chopped small. This cooked in the oven for an hour.

The pastry

The pastry for the jam puffs was made the day before in what I call my fool-proof way—for it is very difficult not to make good light pastry this way.

I used 6ozs. of self-raising flour and 4ozs. of cooking fat—it happened to be lard.

The method I used is as follows:—Put the lard, a pinch of salt, and two good tablespoons of water into a mixing bowl. Soften the lard a little with a spoon, then add it to the flour and cut in the lard with a knife, mixing as you cut.

Gather the paste up in a rough ball and put it away in the cool until it is quite firm.

Then knead it very lightly on a floured board and roll it out fairly thin.

Home-made jam

Cut it in squares, put a spoonful of jam (I used home-made plum jam) in the middle of the square and fold each one cornerwise into a triangle, pressing the edges carefully together.

Put these into the hot oven when the hot-pot goes in for its first cooking. When the heat is reduced the pastry has had time to rise and set, and the rest of the baking can be done at a slightly lower heat.

Helena Rubinstein's

Lullaby creams

Bring you loveliness

while you sleep...

To Helena Rubinstein dry skin is the most serious beauty problem. More than seven out of ten women have it. A dry skin ages quickly, lines easily, looks taut. Even if you are twenty and have only a tendency to dryness you will need a gentle lubricant. You may be fifty or sixty and want a cream that is rich. Helena Rubinstein urges you to use these special lubricating creams at night. Smooth them in, in rhythmic, upward strokes. Lullaby for a sleeping beauty!

Helena Rubinstein

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HAND CREAM

Colonial Dames

This special new CREAM is made with lanolin and other softening elements. It combats drying effects of work and water... helps your hands take an inviting petal-smoothness... leaves them with a lingering, romantic fragrance.

Obtainable at all leading stores

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CREAMY LIPSTICK.

As smooth and indelible, as any creamy lipstick can possibly be.

Made by the new, COLOR-STAY, process.

Gives lips rich, radiant color; vivid, yet soft; exotic, yet feminine.

Imparts devastating glamorous beauty to any lips.

Ensures a luscious, soft, natural effect, day and night.

Captivating shades for blondes, brunettes, red, and grey haired beauties.

In gold case \$3.00

Small size \$1.00

Obtainable at all leading stores.

Slow Progress In Surgery

Dr. Jose Arco, Argentine delegate to the United Nations and internationally-known surgeon, says that surgery has not progressed as rapidly as medicine in the last 10 years.

Dr. Arco, a member of the French Academy of Medicine and Surgery, said: "I don't believe the 1930-45 war gave surgery as much of a chance to improve its technique as in the 1914-18 war. In fact, surgery in the past 10 years has not

made nearly as much progress as medicine.

"In the field of cancer, I am sorry to say that even with present methods cancer is not regressing. If surgery made some advances in this field, it is because we can now operate quicker because of faster medical diagnosis. On the other hand, tuberculosis now is practically always curable. There is no doubt that through new medical discoveries, tuberculosis soon will be mastered."

Dr. Arco said he was making his statements general because he had not practised since 1945 and was presenting his opinions as "a former surgeon who is still interested in the question."—United Press.

London, May 20.

One of the biggest manhunts in Britain's crime history ended today when three young men were formally remanded on a charge of murdering Alec de Antiquis in Charlotte Street, Soho, London, three weeks ago.

The accused are Charles Henry Jenkins, aged 23, Christopher James Geraghty, 20, and Terence John Peter Hold, 17.

De Antiquis, a passing motor-cyclist, was shot and killed when trying to prevent three gunmen escaping after an attempted robbery at a jeweller's shop.—Reuter.



THE man with the bulge in his coat pocket ran quickly down the steps of the white, bomb-splattered central police station at Savile-row, W. I walked three paces behind him as he crossed the scarred spaces of bombed buildings. It was 9 p.m.

When he came to the narrow patchwork of Soho streets behind Piccadilly, where the foreign cafes and clubs form a Maltese, Italian, French oasis in the centre of London, he hunched his shoulders and walked more slowly.

Detective Sergeant Nick—which is not his real name—of the Murder Squad, was starting his three-hour patrol to find the men who killed motor-cyclist Alec de Antiquis in Charlotte street, Soho.

The police know that the trigger-happy men they are looking for will shoot it out. They have been told that they can carry guns as a temporary measure "in exceptional circumstances."

At half-hour intervals in Soho there is a detective, an unobtrusive man in a dark suit sipping a beer at each bar, or drinking coffee in each cafe. He is one strand in the dragnet which has been flung across the city. And the focal point of the Soho.

WELL KNOWN

DETECTIVES are known by their Christian names to the foreign cafe proprietors, the cockney publicans. They are also known to most of the regular customers.

In the intervals between their visits, someone else takes over—often a woman—who works for them. They telephone the Yard when they hear anything, and within a few minutes a squad car is round.

Three things stamped Sergeant Nick apart from the other people in Soho. The bulge in his pocket, his eyes, his half-hourly telephone calls.

I watched him talk to people at every place we visited, but all the time his eyes were watching, checking, photographing a new face.

Then he would walk to an open telephone. No one who heard his conversation would have realised who he was. He dialled and breathed into the phone. "This is Nick. Is everything all right? Right. Will call you back."

Police switchboards all over London last night were receiving these nonchalant calls every few minutes. Out of this careful routine it is hoped will emerge the clue to the killers.

9.45 P.M.

I LOOKED at my watch: It was 9.45 p.m. We were opposite a cafe in Greek-street with wide uncurtained shop windows, and the light from them making a strong golden patch on the pavement. The cafe was convenient for crooks—villains as the police call them—because through the wide windows they could see anyone coming.

This cuts both ways. It was just as easy for us to see inside by standing across the narrow street. We stood there for 15 minutes. The men in the long American-style jackets with belts, and greasy uncut hair went on drinking coffee out of chipped cups and talking to each other heads close together.

A girl with a worn young-old face and brassy blonde hair suddenly glanced out of the window and rubbed her nose with her forefinger. Detective Nick lit another cigarette and walked on. He had had the signal from one of his best informers that nothing had happened in that cafe up to 10 p.m.

He turned sharply and went down some steep steps into a dive bar, blue with cigarette smoke, crowded with middle-aged men and young girls, raucous with laughter. We shouldered our way towards the bar. The manager saw Nick and shook his head.

We ordered two beers and stood near an alcove where a dozen men sat drinking at a long table. One of them caught sight of the detective, half rose, thought better of it, and sat down. He watched us carefully in the ten minutes we were there.

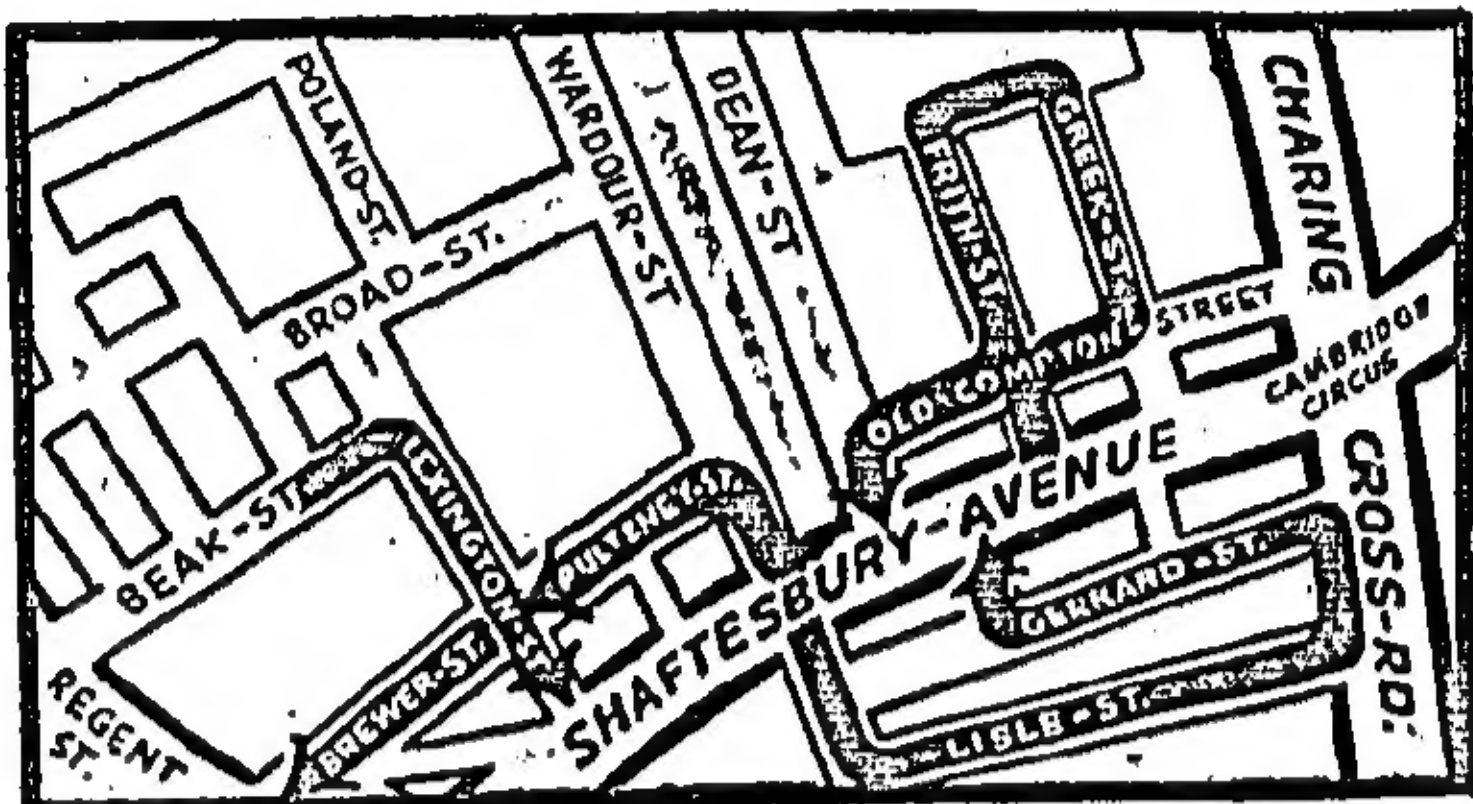
When we turned to go he followed quickly and whispered something to the detective. Nick nodded his head.

10.15 P.M.

IT was 10.15 p.m. We went into a cafe in Fifth-street with dirty lace curtains. There was a murmur of conversation but as soon as we walked in the customers stopped talking abruptly as though someone had pressed a switch.

SOHO... MIDNIGHT

The first of a short series of news-in-focus studies of the main backgrounds where the postwar London criminal is at work. In the opinion of Scotland Yard these are: 1. The Side-Street Cafe; 2. The Customs Shed—barrier to the smuggling racket; 3. The Flash Wine Shop, hive of the illicit liquor deals. Beginning today JOHN DEANE POTTER joins a Soho patrol.



One strand of the dragnet—the three-hour patrol through Soho taken by Sergeant Nick and the writer of this article.

They jerked their heads up and straight ahead, one or two put their hands on the table as if to prove they had no concealed weapon. After the detective had said a few words to the proprietor, a nervous effusively polite Italian, we strolled out again. The girls and the men lingering over their coffee avoided our eyes.

10.30 P.M.

A BILLIARDS saloon in a dark side street off Shaftesbury-avenue. The men in the pointed shoes and the narrow yellow and red bows went on making their strokes, but the conversation spluttered and died away like an engine short of petrol.

That was one of the bad joints. Others were more friendly. Several Soho pubs we visited were taking up collections for the murdered man, de Antiquis.

The Yard are getting the greatest co-operation they have ever had from the men of the narrow streets. The professional screwmen who preserve a tacit neutrality with police are anxious to show their disapproval of these Chicagoesque killers.

They hate the man who uses a gun. They know it means that their haunts will swarm with policemen and that holds up their work. They cannot get on with their legitimate business of planning "run-out" jobs—smuggling trays of jewellery and dashing off with them in a waiting car—or arranging the sale of forged clothing coupons.

Also they have the professional man's contempt for the bungling amateur. Any of these criminals could buy a gun for £5 from a deserter or from men who mixed with the American troops, but they do not want guns.

It was 11 p.m. and there was real scorn in a small-and-grab man's voice in the Old Compton-street cafe as he described to me indignantly how he described to me indignantly how badly the job was done.

"I know that sort of job well. I've done many of them. Everything about it was dead wrong. They went in the afternoon when the place was crammed with assistants. Now some time near the lunch hour most of the staff would have been out-acting."

"They were nervous too, because the place had not been properly drummed. (Soho jargon for looked over by someone who gives the handits the layout including the best time to tackle it)."

"No wonder they got away with nothing, and had to kill. That sort of thing is bad very bad for the district."

Threaded together from information and expert opinions like that is the police trail. They realise their only chance to catch the killers is through a first-class unexpected informer.

The men are not finger-printed. Their numbered photographs are not in the steel filing cabinets of the Yard. Their cafes and hangouts are unknown. They did not get anything so they have no need of a fence—what Soho calls a "bayer"—and they probably had no "drummet," no advance man who might become frightened and give them away.

12 O'CLOCK

MIDNIGHT: As we walked down Shaftesbury-avenue for the last time the lights were going out in the Soho cafes. There is a housing shortage in Soho, too, and the crooks take the last tube home to Camden Town or the Elephant and Castle.

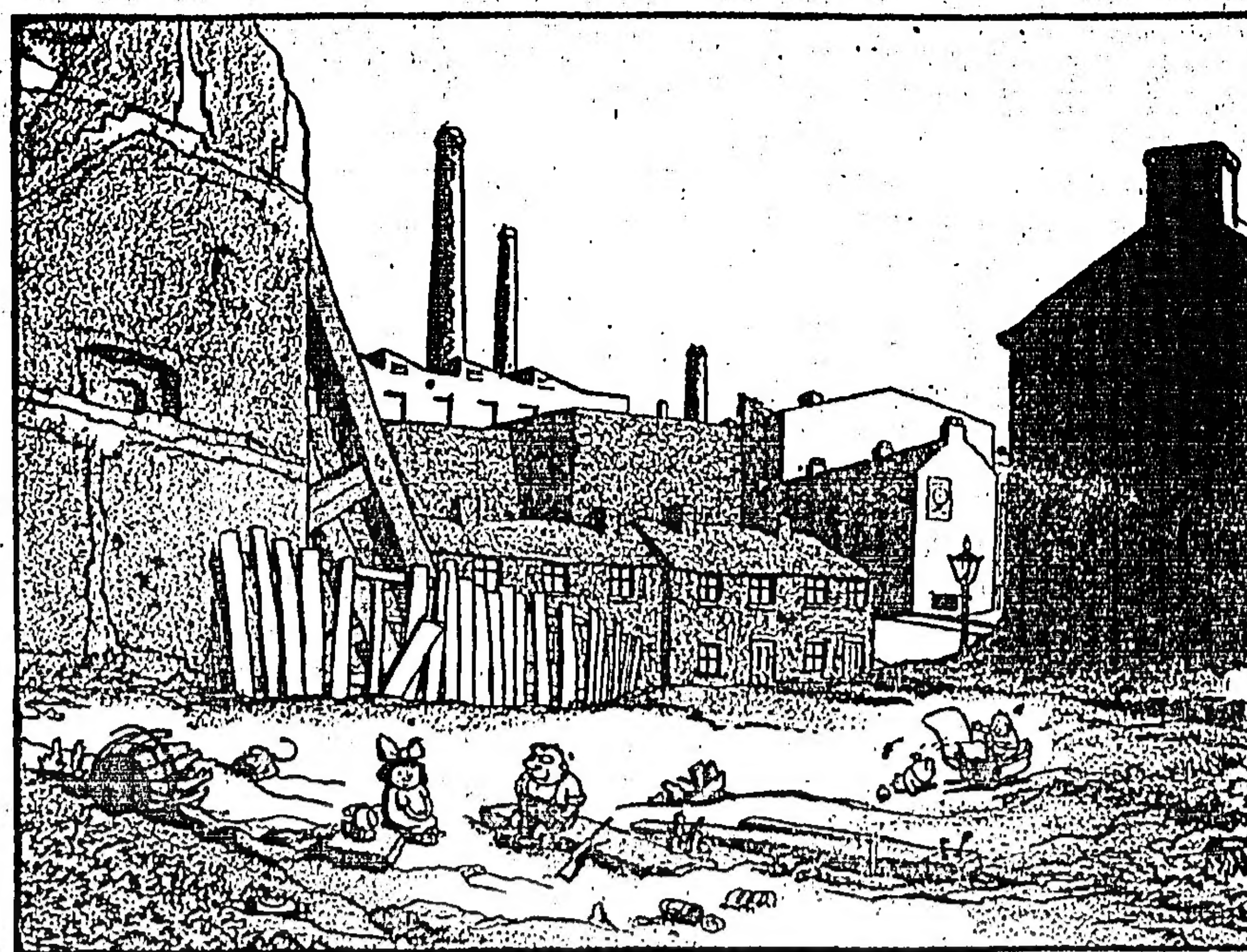
There, at the coffee stalls and cafes which stay open longer, are other self-offending men like Nick watching for the flash boy who pays for his coffee with a bundle of notes.

But Nick's night was over. We walked back to the white building in Savile-row and for half an hour he wrote his night's report in the big diary. Then he, too, made his way home to Streatham.

Nick is off to-day and will spend it playing with his two children and digging his garden, which has been neglected a little for the past few days.



Montague Lacey, continuing the series on Monday, will write on the smugglers.



SPRING COMES TO THE GREAT CITIES
"How about me and you and a little pre-fab?"

Can't we have the Power and the Glory?

by JAMES CAMERON

NEVER, said the grim, enraptured Englishman leaning on the bridge, had he seen the like.

The river was bleak and turgid, he looked across at a warring, tumbled range of bricks and mortar, stone and lime, chimney pots and gable-ends. Earth, he jotted on his cuff for posterity, has not anything to show more fair.



St. Paul's v. the Power House is more than London's battle. It sets a question on which you and the man next to you are likely to have very different views.

What a man was this Wordsworth, and what a stinker he could have written today about his View!

WHAT a people we are anyway for our views and landscapes and vistas, which we mutilate and destroy with desperate urgency—but not, let us admit, without bending our breasts and violently calling on Heaven to witness our shame.

We are doing it today, more loudly than ever, with the extra titillation of being able, for once, to mix a little politics with our aesthetics.

Oh, the melancholy interest of seeing a national heritage in danger, just because we need more electricity! A power station is in competition with a cathedral. London laments uneasily under the troublesome choice: a view or a volt.

It can hardly have escaped the keener students of mass-indignation that bitter words now bridge the Thames between Southwark and the City: must there be a new generating station to store across at St. Paul's Cathedral? Must there be a generating station at all? Yes, will it work? Certainly. Will it—the fountain-pens rattle in a thousand scabbards—Spoil The View?

No person in his senses could object right now to the provision of a new power station. A great many people very much in their senses have objected to this one, the Bankside proposition.

It will, they say, conflict with St. Paul's; it will interrupt the prospect of that serene and lovely dome from the south side of the river; it will be sited so precisely as to interfere with the proposed open vista from St. Paul's itself; above all it will compete with the traditional supremacy of the Cathedral over London's river-scapes; a presumptuous, monstrous thing.

THE answering argument is just as simple: there are technical reasons why Bankside is necessary; second, it will in itself be a slightly enough building—only 90 feet high, ten feet less than the general height of new London buildings, without condensers, without smoke... all of them arguments which do no more than further infuriate the opposition, who would one feel, be just as mad if the Sistine Chapel were going up over the water.

And all because of a View. A view that really wasn't a view at all until the blitz scoured down the City and gave St. Paul's air to breathe. But there it is, the skyline of the City.

The power house will spoil that. Who cares? Why, everybody cares, whether they know what they are talking about or not. Of all the millions of people who pass that way perhaps a score a day stop consciously and say: "This is beautiful."

Nevertheless it must be protected.

So up, guards, and at Mr Silkin! in vtm let him plead that a power station created by Sir Giles Scott is unlikely to offend any artistic canon: that there is no logical reason why a tall and slender chimney should be any less graceful than a tall and slender steeple; that if power stations had been around in Wren's day, Sir Christopher would have been the first man to make them lovely.

First of all the thing is Planning, and Planning is anathema to tradition. But stay! Half the argument

is that Bankside will be built slop in the middle of the open vista that is scheduled for the New London; therefore Mr Silkin is interfering with a plan, he is an anti-Planner.

Why doesn't he put his machinery at Rotherhithe? Because it would take two years. So for the sake of two years Mr Silkin, that impetuous man, will spoil posterity's London. The thing is both ruthless Organisation and slapdash Opportunism.

Who has ever seen this view? From the St. Paul's end, nobody; it does not exist yet; the aqueduct and rubbishy barrier of amorphous-bilts-survivors still hems the Cathedral in to the south. From the power-station side, practically every Londoner. Which of them has looked at it? Which of them is competent to say whether that ugly wilderness opposite St. Paul's will be spoiled by a modern building or not?

Such is the force of this sort of debate that probably thousands of people feel strongly about the matter who never saw St. Paul's in their lives. And of course, right-ly.

IF someone wantonly decides to shove up buildings around England's premier cathedral, then it is a first class thing that everyone should kick up a row. Let them shout, I say, for the true cause of visual beauty and pure aesthetics: it is seldom enough we do it in all conscience.

It would not have been bad if we had done a bit more and a bit sooner. We let generations of Philistines mess up the Surrey side of the river past redemption anyhow, who screamed about the view then?

Certainly they curved back the top of Reuel's building in Fleet-street to preserve St. Paul's outline, but who did anything to stop the indescribably ghastly railway bridge which cuts the Cathedral facade in two?

The only man to my knowledge who did anything active to open up St. Paul's to the Londoners was the late Marshal Goering, and even he left the intrusive little superstructure of St. Martin's-Within-Ludgate to prod the air before St. Paul's.

In any view in the world worth preserving against the necessities of a complex mechanical life? Several thousand times yes. There are so many views in the world for which I would argue all night against the arrival of no matter what invaluable power house or atomic pile.

WOULD I, however, continue so to argue in favour of doing myself out of an extra couple of kilowatts when icicles hang by the wall? I think, do you know, I would. It would have to be a very ugly power house. As ugly as the present Bankside power house, which the new plan will remove.

In any case, before long the only people who will care are the people who use (a) St. Paul's, and (b) Bankside's electricity. And then across the years Sir Christopher will no doubt nod to Sir Giles and say: "It's your world. I can take it."

Family Double or Quits

A NEWS-GAME FOR EVERYONE

WHO ARE THE EXPERTS IN YOUR HOME?

TOWARDS the end of each month, the Hongkong Telegraph presents on this page a news-game patterned on the famous Double-or-Quits radio feature.

Here's how you play: For each topic there are five questions based on this month's news as reported in Hongkong newspapers. Choose the topic you think you know best. Politics for Father? Sport for young Tom? Lucky Dip for Mother? Give them their choice.

A correct answer for the first question in each five gets one point. From then on, it's double-or-quits. So a correct answer to the second question can be worth 2 points, to the third question 4 points, to the fourth question 8 points.

And the fifth question, if the previous four have been answered correctly, is worth 16 points. The real family expert will get a total of 31 points.

Now who's to be Question Master? Fixed that? O.K. Get started.

The correct answers will be found on Page 10.

POLITICS

1. On May 8, a country adopted a new constitution. The correct name of that nation will earn you a point.

2. A national political party recently issued "eight commandments" to its followers. All that is necessary to score two more points is the name of that party.

3. President Truman has outlined a hemispheric defence policy, but which countries are included in it?

4. A message of "candid friendship" has been addressed to a certain part of Europe. Do you know which?

5. Which party in India created the Pakistan policy?

ENTERTAINMENT

1. What is the name of the Royal Command Performance film exhibited in Hongkong this month?

2. Which country is reported to have been considering setting up a state-owned film industry with chains of cinemas attached?

3. Who is the wife of Orson Welles, the actor and producer?

4. Who is Robert Helpman, whose autograph is reported to fetch a higher price than that of Bernard Shaw in certain circles?

5. The film version of Kathleen Winsor's best-selling novel, "Forever Amber," has just been completed after many months. Who plays the part of the principal character, Amber St. Clare?

PLACES

1. Plans for a new reservoir in the New Territories were made public this month. Whereabouts is it to be located?

2. Which Central American republic has just had a change of government as the result of a coup d'etat?

3. In which European city was a memorial unveiled recently to the unknown children who died in World War II?

4. To which country did the principal scientific parties go to observe the eclipse of the sun on May 20?

5. The Duke of Gloucester has been on a trip recently. Which country did he visit?

PEOPLE

1. A prominent English M.P., journalist and broadcaster was a recent visitor to Hongkong. Who was he?

2. An important war criminal was sentenced to death during May, since when an agitation has been started in England protesting against the sentence. Who is the war criminal?

3. The "Merchant Prince of Britain" died on May 8. Who was he?

4. A 1,000,000 word book of war memoirs is to be paid for at the rate of US\$1 per word. Who is the author?

5. What is the name of the relative of the Royal family who died recently?

LUCKY DIP

1. What relationship is Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten (formerly Prince Philip of Greece) to the Viceroy of India?

2. The word Congress figures frequently in news from India. What is it?

3. The British Industries Fair held early this month was split into two sections. One section was located in London; where was the other located?

4. A famous English novelist, now 74 and living on the French Riviera, is said to be writing his last book and intends to retire after that. Who is he?

5. What is Hongkong's correct revised allocation of rice for the year 1947?

SPORT

1. The Walker Cup—an international golf match—was played during the month. What country won, and by what score?

2. The "Match of the Century" was played in Scotland on May 10. What was the game, who were the contestants, and what was the result?

3. Four batsmen in one innings of a recent county cricket match scored centuries, and the side then declared for the loss of four wickets. What was the score when the declaration was made and which was the team?

4. The European feather-weight boxing championship was won last week on a foul, the French contender being disqualified. Who was the winner?

5. Next Saturday is Derby Day in England. Name the horse that has been made favourite to win.

THE GENERAL HAS A SCHOOL IN THE BALLROOM

IN an ideal democracy the electorate would do its duty at the polls in the way in which a jury reaches its verdict—free from passion and prejudice.

There are ardent politicians who are... and heaven that they won't live to see that ideal attained. But such zeal for political combat must not blind us to the fact that there is a considerable and increasing element in this country which desires to study current problems objectively and to weigh the evidence rather than judge the issue according to a particular political philosophy.

WHATEVER the causes, you see something of the effect in the flow of people taking the courses of instruction conducted in the old ducal mansion of Ashridge, Hertfordshire, since the beginning of the year, when the establishment opened as a college of citizenship with General Sir Bernard Paget as principal.

In little more than a quarter of the year one thousand students have attended, although the work began without any flourish of trumpets and is still, relatively, little known.

At times, snowploughs have had to clear long stretches of road through the wooded country surrounding Ashridge before the students have been able to make their way up the hill from Berkhamstead to the college, but Arctic conditions have had no effect upon the stream of people making their way to it from all parts of the country to increase their knowledge of the problems of our times.

FOR the Easter week-end a typical general course was provided. It dealt with such subjects as the problem of Germany's future; Eastern Europe; industrial relations; civil liberties; the Empire as a factor in Anglo-American understanding.

Attending were 140 men and women of all ages: 17 to 70 is my estimate of the range of the age groups, with people between 30 and 50 predominating.

A glimpse of the college records discloses among their occupations, laboratory assistant, clerk, air marshal, production manager, officer, banker, nurse, WAAF officer, schoolboy, Civil Servant, artist.

Although they were as unexceptional in appearance as the guests of any middle-class hotel in Bournemouth, they presented something of a mystery to the inquiring observer.

Obviously it would be quite easy for a political party to assemble such an audience for a week-end course; enthusiasm for the Cause, ambition for office in the party, the prospect of the companionship of people with a common interest and outlook, would provide plenty of entrants.

But the men and women at Ashridge were not assembled in that way. The college has no political affiliations whatever; no party organisation stands a "fall in" for Ashridge. Students register in response to published announcements, or they are animated by what they have heard from friends who have attended earlier courses.

BUT what was the common impulse that brought these 140 people here for Easter from Manchester, Birmingham, South Wales, the Home Counties and London's suburbs?

The conclusion which I reached by contact with them is that, almost entirely, they had been impelled by a very real interest in the country's problems, by a desire to have the facts of those problems presented objectively, and to join in the clarifying process of discussing them with others similarly interested.

That is the view, also, of General Paget, who has mixed with successive contingents of students, who talks little and listens much.

Men and women of all ages between 17 and 70 attend General Sir Bernard Paget's citizenship courses

By H. A. TAYLOR

One feels that when, in the brief, devotional preface to the day's work, General Paget says, "Let us pray for our country," you have got not only the reason why a large proportion of the students threw aside their newspapers to join him in the little private chapel, but why these diversified, unassociated people came to his college at all.

THERE was conviction and there was faith behind the General's words as he said to me, "Public opinion is awakening; there is no doubt about that. And if you can create an educated public opinion there need be no anxiety about the future of our people or Britain's place in the world."

BORSTAL under fire

by Sir Alexander PATERSON
Commissioner of Prisons 1922-1947

RARELY has any attempt to reform young offenders in Britain been subjected to such pungent criticism as our Borstal system in recent years. These attacks have been so widespread and have come from such well-informed and influential quarters that they cannot be disregarded.

Every year a thousand lads between 16 and 23 are sentenced by British courts to three years of Borstal training.

These lads represent the failure of our State education system, of our probation system, and of our Home Office approved schools—failure to combat the disadvantage of poverty, bad housing and pre-war unemployment.

They have been beaten at court and beaten at home. They have enjoyed the kindness of probation officers. They have belonged to boys' clubs and a score of kindred organisations.

But still they break the law. And so they go to Borstal for three years.

BORSTAL deals with adolescents who have failed to profit by any other form of State or private discipline or training. It seeks to make men of them. But it does not expect to work miracles.

In the first place it gives them an all-round training for three years—industrial, educational, physical and spiritual.

In the second place it brings them into daily—indeed hourly—contact with Borstal house-masters and officers, men specially chosen for and trained in personality, psychology and leadership. Just as their hearts are greater than their salaries, so is it true that their

influence is wider than they can ever know.

In the third place the Borstal lad is brought into a community where the general spirit and morale are higher than his own. Insensibly he accepts a higher standard than that of his overcrowded school and home.

What are the results? DAMAGING, indeed; devastating figures of the failures have been given. The truth is not difficult to discover, for every Borstal boy is fingerprinted before sentence, and on reconviction after training his identity is bound to be established.

The facts established in the fingerprinting system of the Criminal Record Office at Scotland Yard show clearly that approximately two out of three of all boys sent to Borstal never again fall into the hands of the police.

The third boy does lapse into crime. We can be sure that on reappearing in the dock the fact that he is an ex-Borstal boy will be widely advertised.

The successes of Borstal are silent. For what Major-general or Admiral will admit his Borstal past?

The third boy fails and probably receives a prison sentence. But anyone who follows up as diligently as I have sought to do, the subsequent records of those so-called "failures" will find that more than half of them stabilise themselves and make good citizens in the end.

He has faith in this project. So have his staff, headed by Colonel C. J. Harper, who did notable work for Army education when General Paget was Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, and who has introduced into the technique of the college some of the best inspirations of the Army educationalists.

Evidently, too, the General's faith is shared by the men and women who have been to lecture at the college, for they are all extremely busy people, most of them of national or international reputation.

Their names emphasise the non-party character of the college. Among them are Lord Cranborne, Mr Chuter Ede, Lord Oaksey, Sir Edward Bridges (Secretary of the Cabinet), Mr George Woodcock (TUC), Mr Arthur Bryant, Mr Dingle Foot, Mr R. C. K. Ensor, Sir Donald Somerville, and Mr Francis Williams (PRO to the Prime Minister).

General Paget has hopes and plans, and he will not be satisfied until the financial arrangements ensure that an Ashridge audience is a cross-section of the community, and that voices from the workshop give their own rendering of the expression most commonly heard in the stately ballroom—"May I ask the lecturer—?"

SO the final result is that three out of four Borstal lads make good. This is not so poor a record.

Borstal starts with everyone else's failures and reaps a harvest from three-quarters of its rather unpromising staff. If the public schools of this country received only the failures of the preparatory schools, I wonder whether they could claim so good a record.

There is a widespread complaint that Borstal boys are released too soon.

This complaint was abundantly justified in the period that followed the outbreak of war. The bombing of prisons and Borstal institutions and the threat of further bombing made it essential to discharge some thousands of boys, whose training was by no means completed.

Circumstances now are more normal, and every Borstal boy receives a training which lasts from twelve to twenty months before the Prison Commissioners, on the advice of the Visiting Committee at each institution, decide that there is a reasonable prospect of his leading an honest and industrious life and license him to be at large. Remember that the Commissioners have a statutory duty to release these lads when they receive this assurance.

LET me deal next with the complaint that is made (not unreasonably) by householders whose premises are burgled by Borstal escapees.

Now in this matter the Prison Commissioners have to make a choice and abide by the consequences.

They can, of course, lock up these lads securely by day and night, and treat them as prisoners. But you cannot train boys for freedom by keeping them in captivity. They must be given a chance to show their real selves before they can be judged fit for freedom.

It is sadly true that many Borstal boys do escape and commit much damage in their subsequent adventures. But remember that on any day throughout the year nearly 3,000 boys are deprived of their liberty in Borstal. Most of them want to break away and go back to mother or wife or girl. They can do so at almost every hour of the day or night.

THE law-abiding citizen, reading that two out of three thousand Borstal boys have broken out and done damage may condemn the Borstal system.

But he may say, more reasonably, "How wonderful it is that three thousand might escape and only two have done so!"

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"And if you're a very good girl and clean your teeth and eat up your dried eggs and there isn't another slump and the export drive goes according to plan—Father Christmas may put one in your stocking as early as 1957."

By "Candidus" HONGKONG'S HELP FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

TODAY brings to a close one of the most impressive expressions of goodwill, friendship and sincere regard ever recorded in Hongkong towards the British people. The universality of the gesture is unparalleled. Even from the needy inmates of a home for blind girls came contributions to the British Flood Relief Fund to aid the distressed people of the British Isles. Their humble gift was enriched beyond measure by the thought and sentiment which prompted it.

From Hongkong fishermen, coolies and amahs; from crews of coasting vessels; from the congregations of thirty-four churches and the children of nearly fifty schools, came the response to the Lord Mayor's Appeal; from monasteries far away in their mountain retreats; from humble farmers and tillers of the soil; from bankers and merchants; soldiers and sailors; from every race and every creed in this small outpost of the Empire came a heartening and spontaneous gesture which can never be forgotten.

It is the universal warmth of feeling for Britain which will be equally warmly reciprocated by those who have received aid from such an unexpected corner of the earth. To many at home, Hongkong is almost legendary, but it will be realised now, especially in these days of political turmoil and seeming uncertainty, that there are ties which still bind the Empire together.

Thoughts turn especially to the children of the Colony, thousands of whom are in humble circumstances. It appears to be a fine opportunity to inaugurate pen friendship between these and school children in the British Isles. Not only would the interchange of ideas and ideals be worth-while, but the very practice of exchanging letters would surely prove of considerable educational value.

It may well be that Britain's aid to China in the past was one of the factors influencing Chinese support to the Fund. It may be that the tremendous relief which liberation from Japanese rule created, awakened gratitude. Whatever the reason, we do know that the majority of those who subscribed suffered those years of torment and deprivation, and that now they are free people once again.

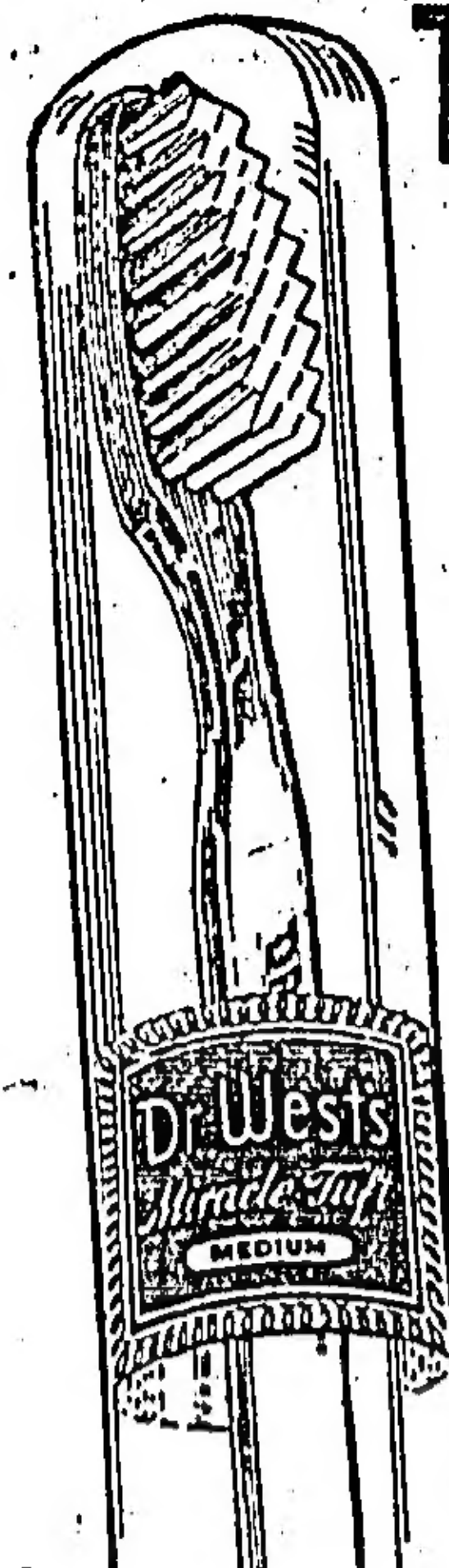
The people of Hongkong have reason to be grateful to Britain, and they have shown it in no lukewarm manner. The people of the British Isles have reason to be grateful to Hongkong, and from such mutual understanding and fellowship must arise a closer and better understanding of each other's problems.

SHAPED To Your Teeth

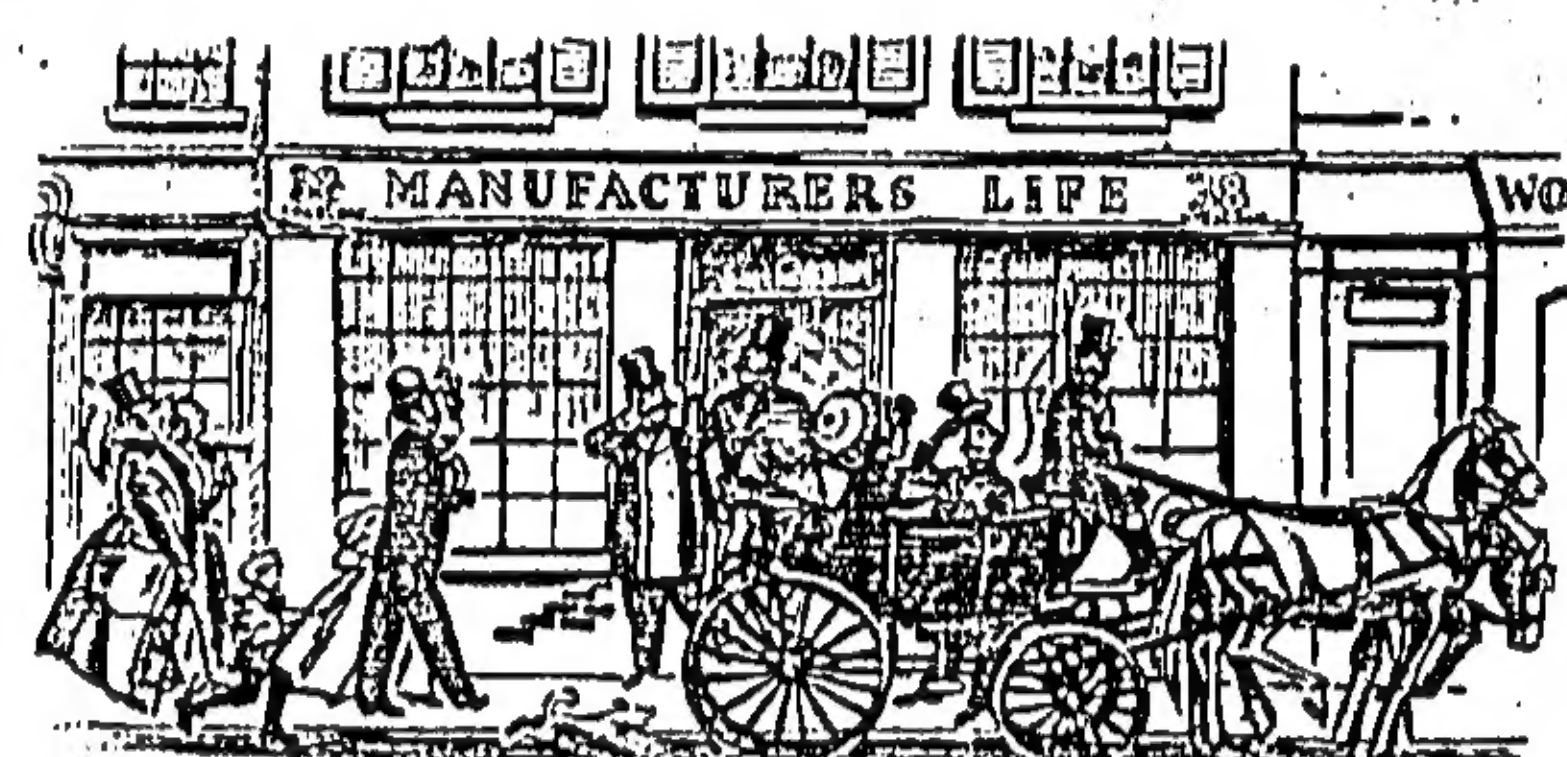
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Sir John claimed that no country could be great with only one industry. Manufacturing activities were needed to balance the economy—broaden the market—utilize the bent of thousands towards manufacturing pursuits. Full national development called for "manufacturers". The choice of that name for the Company was in tune with the spirit of the times and was a tribute to Sir John who was the Company's first president.

The word "Manufacturers" stood for progress and The Manufacturers Life has progressed with the land that gave it birth. Its activities have spread far beyond her shores. It is known throughout the world as a sound financial institution.

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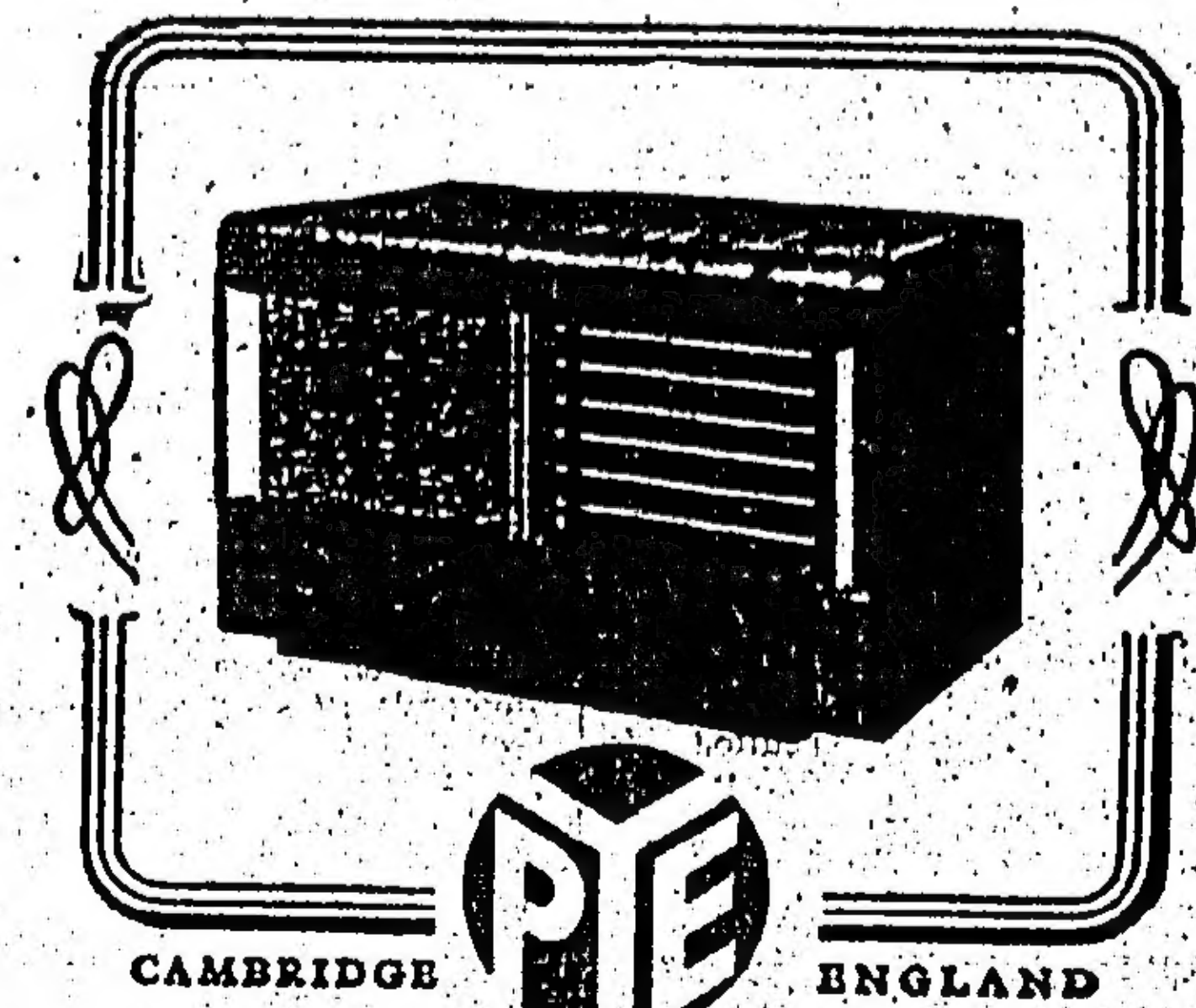
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ALEXANDER TUSKIA,
Resident Secretary
and
Acting Manager.

MACAO: Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, 10. E. A. N.
MR. F. C. FERNANDES, Manager.

1887 — DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR — 1947

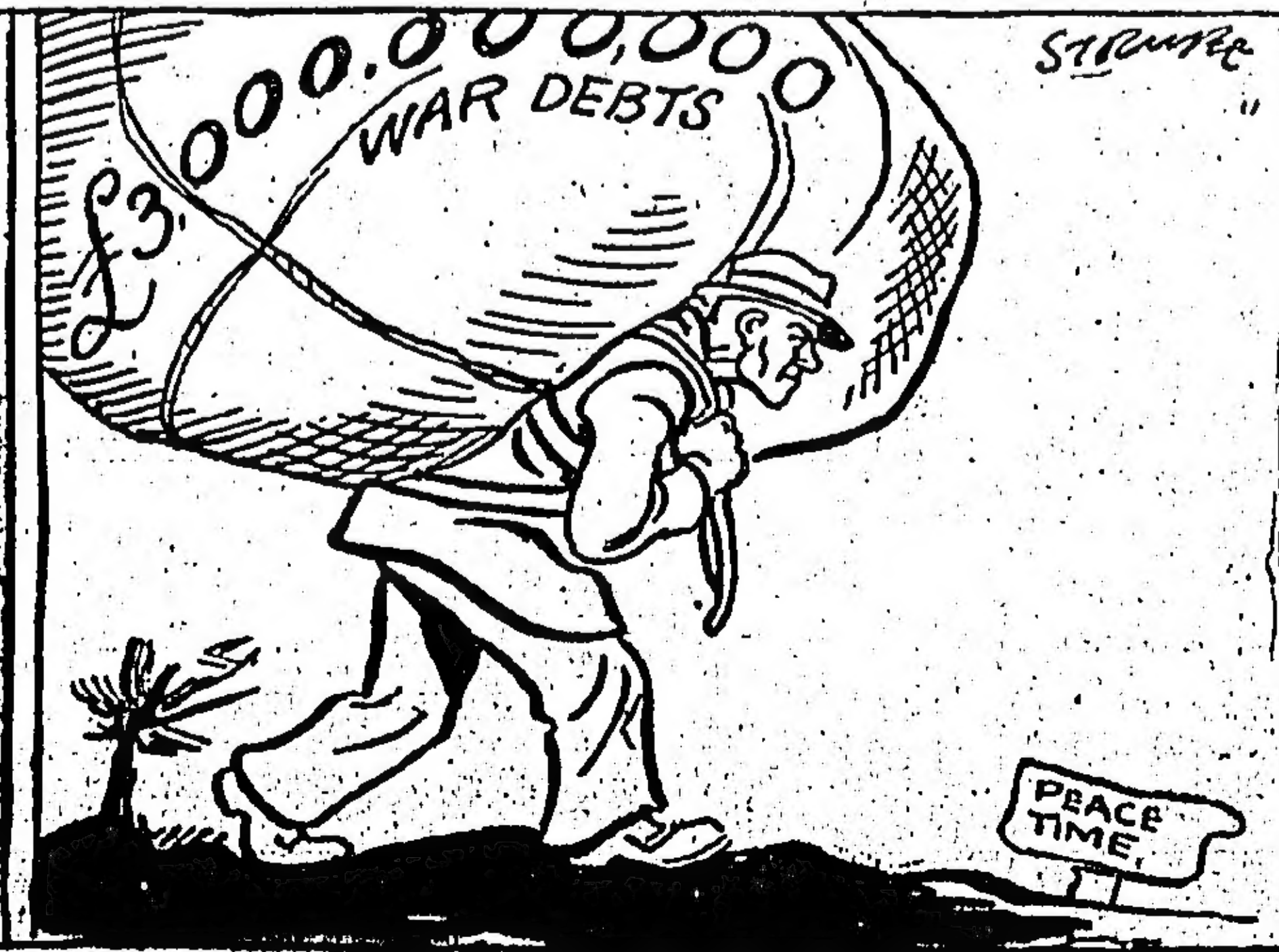
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WILL THEY HELP US TO SHED THE LOAD?

Are You Sure?

(Answers on Page 10)

1. We all know Scotland Yard. But where would you go in London to find Ireland Yard?
2. Where would you look for a lion's thorn?
3. Hoosh is—
On its nose, in its mane, in the pads of its paws, on the tip of its tail?
4. A baby leopard or a new kind of cat? Or—



5. The ice-plant is a native of—
South Africa, Iceland, Greece, Canaries, Greenland?
6. What law is meant when you refer to relatives "in law"?
7. "Die, my dear doctor! That's the last thing I shall do." The last words of—
Pitt, Palmerston, Gladstone, Duke of Wellington?
8. If given a gazebo you would—
Pry it, give it to the Zoo, send for a policeman, admire the view?
9. The term "left in the lurch" is used in—
Poker, whist-et-un, rummy, cribbage, what?
10. When was the first paper money issued in England?

Plans For New Lidice

Today a willow-lined brook and a handful of alders are all that breaks the flat line of the land where the town of Lidice once stood.

But the deserted land will soon begin to live again. On June 8, the foundation stone for the first new Lidice building will be laid, on the fifth anniversary of the Nazi destruction. Workmen are already preparing to put up construction sheds and tool sheds.

A score of dwellings for returned Lidice widows and children will be built this year. Much of the work will be done by volunteer labour—"youth brigades" of Czechs and foreigners.

GERM WARFARE REPORT

33 DISEASES ARE POSSIBLE METHODS OF MASS KILLINGS

By Howard Blakeslee
(Associated Press Science Editor)

THIRTY-THREE diseases of man, plants and animals possibly useful in bacteriological war, and 37 that seem unsuitable for war, are described with U. S. War Department permission in the Journal of Immunology published recently.

The report, 40,000 words, is written by three members of the American Association of Scientific Workers. It does for biological war what the Smyth report did for atomic war, giving all the possibilities, but withholding war secrets.

Bacteriological war, it appears, will not have to be confined to attacking great areas. It can hit specific places, like island bases, naval bases, single cities to be demoralized, and war production areas to be disrupted.

Details of probable attack and also of defence are set forth at length.

This report was written by Dr. Theodor Rosebury and Elvin A. Kabat, professors of bacteriology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, with aid of Dr. Martin H. Boldt. All worked on biological war at Camp Detrick, Maryland.

AFTER GREAT STUDY

But this work came after their great study had been made, as members of the American Association of Scientific Workers, whose president, Maurice B. Visscher, also released the report today in Chicago.

They gave the study to the Federal Government, which kept it secret throughout the war. It does not contain their war work, but Dr. Visscher said the report is essentially sound.

The report gives the work on bacteriological warfare of scientists in eight nations, prior to 1942. Not one German was in this list, because apparently German biological war science went under secrecy long before

the war. The nations are Poland, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Morocco, Belgium, Britain and the United States.

This study is announced as the first step by the scientific workers to educate the public on what bacteriological war can do. It says there are no present possibilities for international control like those for atom bombs.

Even small nations, and innocent-looking legitimate medical laboratories can fashion the kind of weapons described in the report. In fact, even before the war, any bacteriologist in the world, with time to make the monumental search, could have found out what to do.

PLANES ARE SPREADERS

Airplanes are considered the best disease spreaders. Airborne infections, that people get by breathing are the top menaces. Water and food-borne diseases are in the picture, but not considered as so likely to succeed.

Topping the favoured war diseases are tularemia, or rabbit fever, not the common form, but one that spreads in air and causes pneumonia; pneumonic plague, which is the lung form of black death and spreads by air; and melioidosis, a glanders-like disease, now rare, which attacks the lungs.

Bubonic plague, the form of black death spread by rat fleas, is considered unfavourable for war, because it can be stopped completely by getting rid of rats.

Melioidosis is a rare disease, with only 83 known cases up to 1942. Only two lived. During the war there were a few fatal cases on Guam.

True glanders, a hardening of jaw glands, common in the horse and buggy days when horses gave it to men, is also considered a possibility, but less favourable than melioidosis.

Yellow fever comes into the war picture in a new guise.

Normally mosquitoes spread yellow fever, and getting rid of the insects stops the disease. But the study says that in 1931 there were cases spread in a laboratory without mosquitoes, and that this discovery was never followed up.

Botulinus poisoning is not too promising. This is the poison, one ounce of which could kill 180,000,000 persons and which made a great sensation last summer when the chemical warfare service said they had found a way to mass-produce the poison.

PROTECTION

To be so deadly it has to be inoculated by needle. Also there is a toxoid that given in advance would protect human beings.

Anthrax, which kills quickly like blood poisoning, rates well. This germ is tough, lives a long time and only a few are needed to kill. In tests one anthrax germ per animal killed 25 per cent, two per animal killed 50 per cent and 20 per animal killed 100 per cent.

Anthrax could be scattered by shell fragments, or sown on the earth. There is an animal vaccine, but it is not known whether man can be successfully vaccinated.

RARE MALADIES

Psittacosis is said to be possibly one of the most useful war diseases, because large amounts of the virus that causes it can be obtained. Vaccination may be possible.

Undulant fever, spread by air, and the typhus-like diseases, such as Q fever and Rocky Mountain spotted fever, are considered favourable. The typhus types are spread by ticks that can be sown from planes.

Some rare maladies like Weil's disease and rift valley fever are also considered. The first is a fever, and the second causes high-sheep mortality and light human mortality.

Flu, the common cold and malaria are listed in war possibilities, with the proviso that more studies are needed to find out how to use them.

Among the rejected diseases for war are smallpox, cholera and typhoid because of vaccination. Streptococcus infections are rejected because of too low casualty rates. The straphylococcus diseases of food poisoning are also ruled out. Leprosy takes too long to incubate. Most of the common pneumonias lack sufficient infectivity. Venereal diseases are considered too difficult to spread.

Disease germs, and viruses, too, can be made more virulent for war uses. Also it is possible in laboratories to get drug-fast germs, which means they resist medicines, including the sulfas, penicillin and streptomycin, that ordinarily would kill them. War would use these drug-fast organisms.

MISTS AND DUSTS

The war diseases include some not prevalent in most civilized countries, but capable of spreading there if introduced in sufficiently massive quantities. Such "new" diseases says the report, can be expected in war.

Present means of detecting diseases may fall because war will not always use nature's known methods of spreading them.

The report predicts that food animals on farms will be vulnerable to diseases scattered by plane. They may suffer, too, from plant diseases scattered to reduce their own food supply.

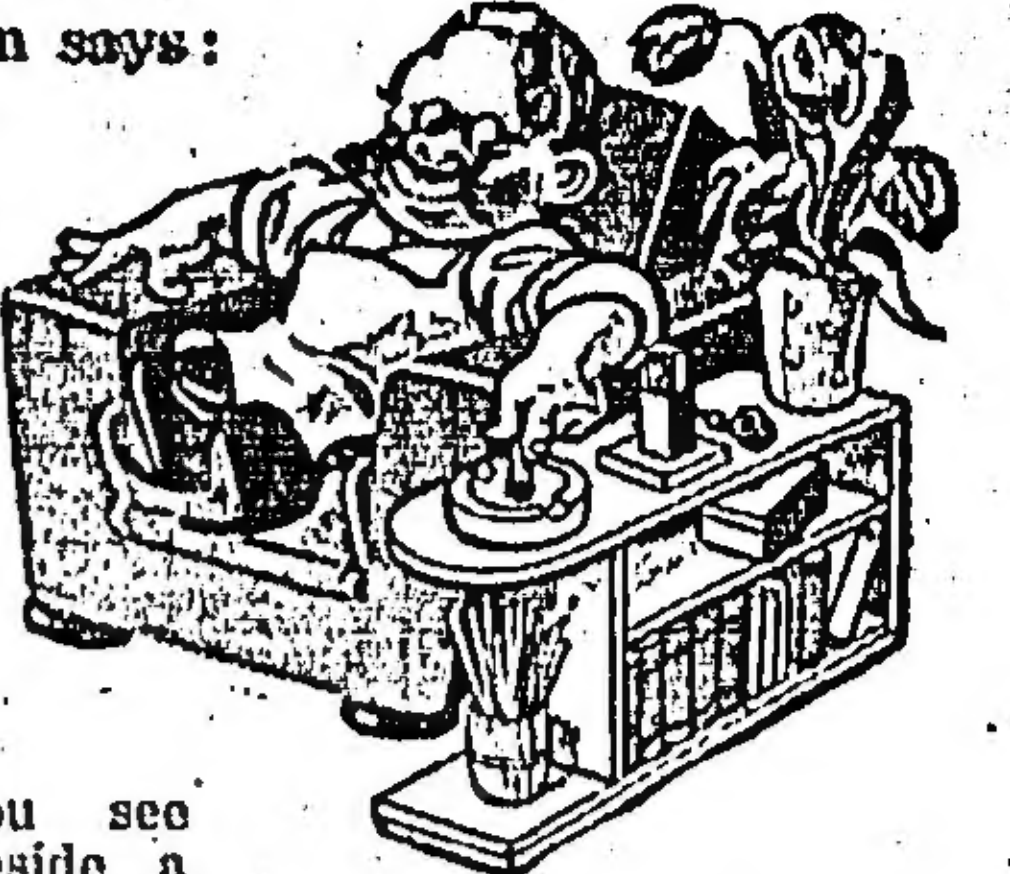
Planes can drop germs and viruses that have been dried in cultures where they live, so as to scatter widely. Some dried bacteria live a long time.

Chemical fogs and smokes can be used to enable infections to seep indoors. Glycerine and other mists, and dusts, will concentrate infections on target areas.

CHIPPY

Our Handyman says:

You're happy if you're busy



THIS week-end you see Chippy sitting beside a smoker's table of his own making. Here he tells you how you can make one for yourself.

Step 1.—Get two pieces of timber for the upright sides, 8in. wide by 3 1/2in. thick. One piece is 1ft. 7 1/2in. long, the other 1ft. 6in.

Step 2.—Prepare the top, bottom and shelf. These are the same width and thickness (8in. wide and 3 1/2in. thick) as the sides, but their lengths are: top, 2ft.; shelf, 1ft. 6in.; bottom, 2ft. 1 1/2in. Round the top piece at one end as shown, if you can; if not, just saw off the corners.

Step 3.—From the bottom of the longer upright side saw out a piece from each corner 1 1/2in. wide x 3 1/2in. deep. Into these will fit the rear ends of the lengthwise battens which form the base.

Step 4.—You need three battens for this—two long ones (2ft. 2 1/2in. x 1 1/2in. x 3 1/2in. thick)—and one shorter one (8in. x 1 1/2in. x 3 1/2in. thick). If you look at the lower sketch you will see how to mitre two of the corners of the battens to give a neat base.

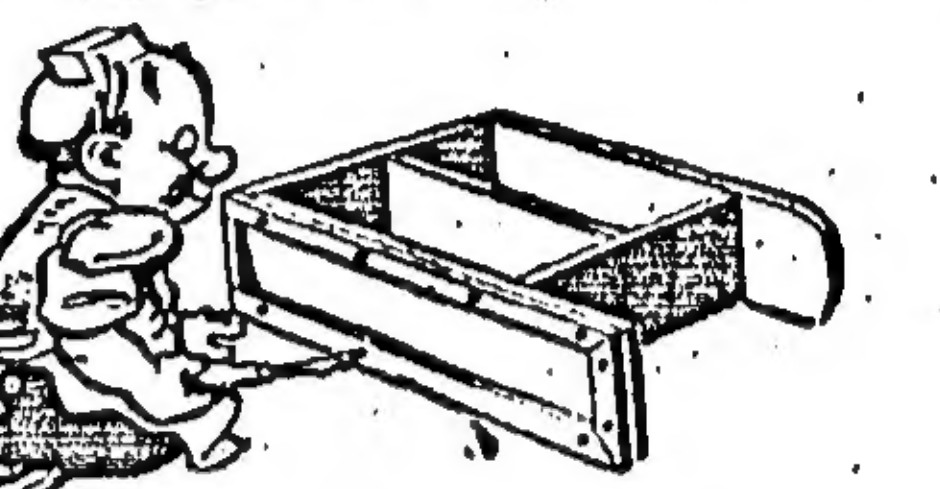
Step 5.—Thoroughly sandpaper all your pieces where necessary.

Step 6.—Assemble the five pieces—two upright sides, top, bottom and shelf as shown in sketches. Screw together firmly. (For added

strength the more experienced can also cut grooves to take the uprights and glue the joints. Measurements will need to be adjusted.)

Step 7.—Now to fit the battens on the base. If you look back at the sketch, you will remember the two little pieces you took out of the longer upright. Into these fit the lengthwise battens.

Finally, give the job a last rub over with sandpaper before applying your paint or stain.



BIG BATTLES UNDERSEA

Evidence of life and death battles between whales and giant squids off West Africa has been gathered by scientists aboard the British whale factory ship, Balena.

The crews of the whaling ships, which are returning to Europe after six months in the Antarctic, say that giant squids with an estimated span of up to 70 feet live in the sea off the West African coast.

Sperm whales come to the warm waters off Africa during the breeding season and are frequently attacked by these aggressive cannibals.

Scientists measured hundreds of scars made by squid suckers. The flail marks as the squids thrashed the whales left indelible wounds. The longest extended to 35 feet and ran from the head to the centre of the whale's body.

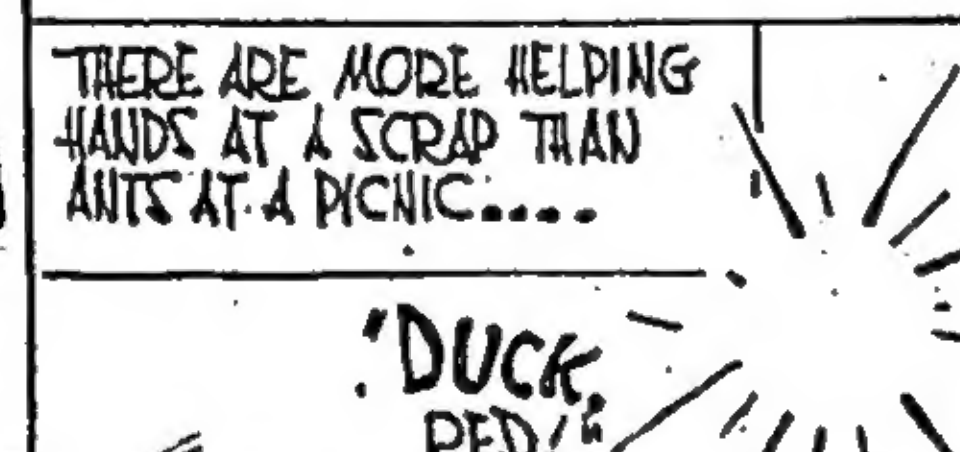
PRISONER WROTE MUSIC FOR HER

By special permission of the War Office in London, Rudolf Orthmann, a German prisoner of war, was allowed to attend a concert at Shoreham, Sussex, this week to hear Miss Mary Gliddons, the 25-year-old daughter of Rev. Paul Gliddons, sing some songs he had composed for her.

But Rudolf was not permitted to accompany the singer on the piano as planned.

Orthmann, 32 years old, was a schoolmaster and music teacher in Bostock, a Baltic port, till the outbreak of the war. He has been playing and composing music since he was 12 years old.—Reuter.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE



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A bus service will be provided to and from
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motor-boat service will operate between the
mainland and the island. The whole journey
will occupy 45 minutes—30 by road and ten
by water.

Dressing Rooms, Fresh Water Showers will
be provided.

THE RESTAURANT WILL SUPPLY FIRST-
CLASS MEALS, AND TEA DANCES WILL
BE HELD.

Watch For Further Announcements

RAF To Help Survey Of Queen Maud Land

The Royal Air Force and the Royal Geographic Society will both co-operate in the proposed Norwegian-Swedish expedition to western Queen Maud Land in the Antarctic.

ARMY HELP FOR FARMERS

Army help for Britain's farmers during the harvest months of July, August and September, will be given priority over training.

Apart from unit assistance, all ranks, including ATS, are encouraged to give voluntary help, and those who do so will, if they can be spared, be released at 3 or 4 p.m. instead of at the normal end of duty time.

Members of the Polish Land Forces in the United Kingdom and the Polish Resettlement Corps will be available for agricultural work in the same way as British troops.

German prisoners of war will continue their work on the land under existing arrangements.

DOUBLE OR QUITS:

The answers

POLITICS: 1, Japan. 2, British Labour Party. 3, Latin America and Canada. 4, Western Germany. 5, Moslem League.

ENTERTAINMENT: 1, A Matter of Life and Death. 2, Kingdom. 3, Rita Hayworth. 4, English ballet dancer. 5, Linda Darnell.

PLACES: 1, Tai Lam Chung Valley. 2, Nicaragua. 3, Prague. 4, Brazil. 5, Germany.

PEOPLE: 1, Vernon Bartlett. 2, Field Marshal Kesselring. 3, Harry Gordon Selfridge. 4, Winston Churchill. 5, Earl of Harwood.

LUCKY DIP: 1, Nephew. 2, The largest political party in India, principally Hindu. 3, Birmingham. 4, W. Somerset Maugham. 5, 60,000 tons.

SPORT: United States, by 8 games to 4. 2, Football: Britain versus Rest of Europe; Britain won 6-1. 3, 700; Surrey. 4, Al Phillips. 5, Tudor Minstrel.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution to yesterday's crossword:
Across—1, Peninsula; 6, Enigma; 10, Lili; 11, Opals; 12, Coral; 13, Mer 14, Broker; 17, Eric; 19, Lullaby; 20, Lep; 23, Eureka; 25, Trill; 26, Melodrama.
Down—1, Fell-mell; 2, Niece; 3, Ignoble; 4, Sop; 5, Ural; 6, Litt; 7, Australia; 9, Nile; 15, Ran; 16, Kim; 18, Rome; 21, Pal; 23, Atri; 24, Elmi.

ARE YOU SURE?

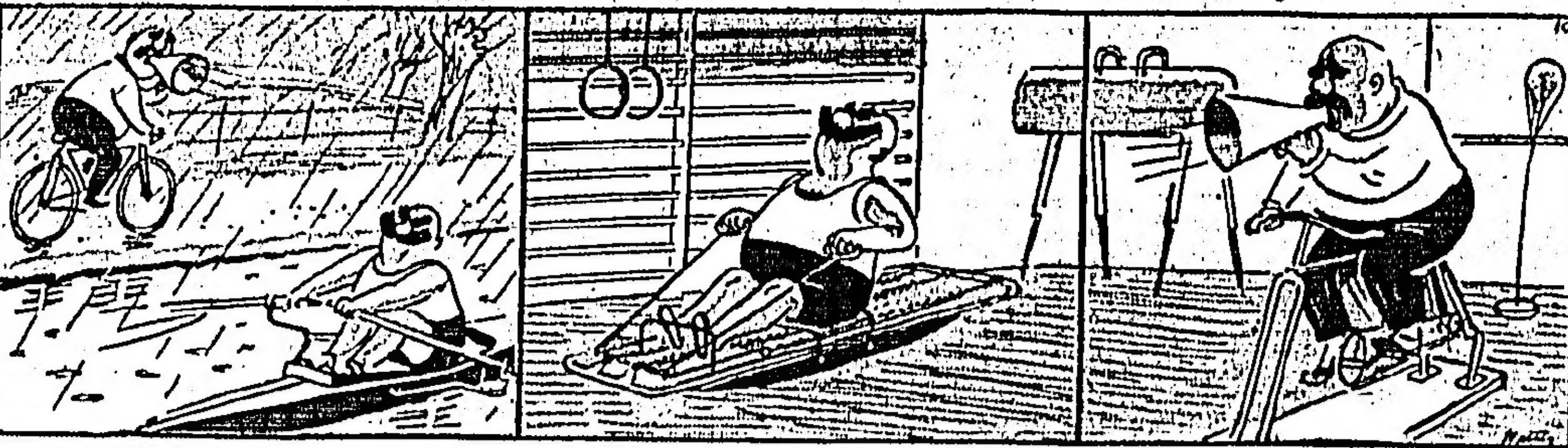
ANSWERS

(Questions on Page 9)

1. City, St. Andrew's-hill, E.C.4. Shakespeare owned a house there.
2. Horny upendage on tip of tail.
3. Hotchpotch or stew. 4. Servant, an African wildcat. 5. S. Africa, Canada and Greece. 6. Canon law. 7. Lord Palmerston. 8. Admire the view—a gazebo is a hut or turret built to command a view. 9. Critique. 10. 1694, by the Bank of England.

DAB & FLOUNDER

by WALTER



DUMB BELLS



SITTING IS BETTER THAN STANDING

Sitting is better than standing. It doesn't matter that man began standing 25,000,000 years ago. He still can't stand upright quietly for longer than 10 minutes without becoming a (1) non-fainter, (2) fainter, who sweats and becomes dizzy, or (3) an intermediate.

It's as Dr Hymen S. Mayerson, professor of physiology at Tulane University, told the New Orleans Academy of Science: "You can't beat gravity for drawing blood away from the heart."

The non-fainter, however, can stand upright for a relatively long period with only a slight difference in the expansion and contraction of the heart. The fainter, who sweats and gets dizzy and eventually falls down, shows the results of a lack of blood in the head within 10 to 30 minutes.

The intermediate can tolerate relatively long periods of standing at some times, but not at others. An example, which the doctor did not use, would be a man who fainted while standing at the kitchen sink, but who stood firm in line for a packed sports stadium ticket.

Struggle Against Gravity

Mayerson said man was not designed originally to stand upright, hence the struggle against gravity for the past 25,000,000 years.

In another experiment, Mayerson said, subjects were placed on a stationary bicycle, where they were required to pedal against 2,000 foot-pounds of pressure per minute for ten minutes. Afterwards, they were placed on an incline of 75 degrees. It was found that some of the men who tolerated ten minutes in the upright position were unable to do the bicycle trick, while others who pedalled the bicycle couldn't stand the posture test.

He did not explain the implication of the test—whether it was an argument against riding a stationary bicycle or standing up. But he said football players were among the most constant fainters, suggesting that "standing is of more recent development and therefore less stabilised than the circulatory response to exercise, a matter of life and death since the beginning."

Nicaragua Seeks U. S. Loan

The government of Nicaragua is considering a loan of \$10,000,000 from the United States to balance the budget and continue her public works programme.

A loan of \$4,500,000 was recently secured from the Bank of America in San Francisco for which the government is giving \$4,000,000 worth of security. The loan now is being repaid by a customs service.

Newsletter From R. G. Weetlock

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE DIRECTOR RETIRING

DRAMA enthusiasts throughout the world, in particular supporters of amateur dramatic companies, will, I am sure, hear with regret the announcement of the forthcoming retirement of Geoffrey Whitworth, Director of the British Drama League, who is now in his 65th year.

The League, which was founded by Mr Whitworth in 1919 was intended to be the rallying point for all those who, whether professional or amateur, were anxious that a virile, progressive and artistic theatre should flourish in Britain in place of the welter of commercialism that then threatened the English stage.

Progress was very slow at first, but as membership grew, particularly among amateurs, the League soon became established as an important institution in British cultural life. New plays, which the commercial theatre would not finance were produced, small theatres were acquired and amateur dramatic companies throughout the British Isles became affiliated to the League. It is particularly significant that some of the best modern stage directors working in Britain today, men like Tyrone Guthrie, Norman Marshall and Martin Brown, gained their first experience and training with the British Drama League.

Under the League's guidance and the stimulus of Geoffrey Whitworth, the standard of amateur dramatic performances in Britain rapidly improved, and it was indeed a proud moment for the League when in 1923, only four years after its foundation, one of its affiliated companies, the "Wolvay" Garden Theatre Society, went to New York to take part in the American little theatre tournament—and returned to London with the coveted David Belasco cup.

Geoffrey Whitworth established and built up an organisation which has gained worldwide recognition; although he is now on the eve of his retirement the League's plans for further encouraging drama in Britain and overseas have reached another phase of development. Several British amateur dramatic societies are making plans for tours of Europe and exchanging visits with societies on the Continent. The British Drama League has decided to accept responsibility for sponsoring these visits and cultural exchanges.

MR Sean O'Casey's play "Red Roses For Me," which was seen in London not long ago, was a signal success. It is a play which was only recently put on at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, has not yet reached the West End of the British capital.

"Red Roses For Me" was not in Dublin; the later play "Oak Leaves and Lavender" in an old country house in England during the Battle of Britain. Possibly the change of scene has something to do with the change in reaction. The little line is spoken by ghosts inhabiting the house; the lavender will bloom again, and the oak leaves laugh at the wind in the storm.

In the play are land-girls, members of the Home Guard, conscientious objectors, village policemen, great ladies of the country, combatant young Irishmen, and the eighth-century Vikings. But the eloquence with which Mr S. O'Casey enchanted his audience in "Red Roses For Me" seems this time to have caused some shaking of the heads. Several critics have suggested that the eloquence might carry more conviction after some revisions in the casting. Possibly only if this

is done will it be really certain whether the difficulty is in the play itself. Colloquial eloquence of this particular brand is not an accomplishment that the British people normally look for in one another. They expect it all the time from the Irish.

A considerable section of the British public keeps a very jealous eye on the country's famous beauty spots, and the slightest threat to any of them from any quarter always arouses a swarm of strongly worded letters in the British press. Some of these resorts had to be requisitioned for various purposes during the second World War, and the inevitable delays that have arisen over restoring them have been a source of natural impatience.

One such release that was announced recently, to the relief not only of the people of Buckinghamshire but also of not a few Londoners, was Burnham Beeches which has recently been de-requisitioned by the British War Office. This is

the name of a tract of woodland some miles out of London and the trees to which the name alludes are some large and curious looking beeches, some of which must be in the neighbourhood of a thousand years old. Normally beeches do not live beyond one or two centuries. These trees, however, were decapitated long ago and thereafter regularly lopped for some while, presumably for fuel. This is not a usual practice in British forestry but it is one that has the effect of prolonging the life of a beech very considerably.

The above account of the condition of these famous trees is the most rational and now the most commonly received. There are, however, various fantastic stories in existence which have invested them with a more than purely aesthetic interest. But they have many interesting historical associations, being survivors of the old Royal Forest of Windsor, and Gray, author of the "Elegy On A Country Churchyard," who wrote of them in 1737 that they covered low and hill and "like most other ancient people are always dreaming out of their old stories to the wind."

BOOKS by George Malcolm Thomson

Why Mr. Surmelian got drunk on New Year's Eve...

ONE New Year's Eve, Mr Leon Z. Surmelian, American citizen sincerely attached to the Constitution, was drunk again, a disgrace to his adopted nation.

"But I ask you, ladies and gentlemen," says Mr Surmelian, "what can I do?" For he is haunted by poignant memories of a distant childhood and a distant country. They will not allow themselves to be forgotten.

Once he was a small Armenian boy, living in Trebizond, that ancient city on the Black Sea. It was, as he looks back on it with nostalgic tenderness, a lovely life. There were beautiful village women wearing costumes like Byzantine frescoes; a cliff-top from which he could see the late-rising Turkish coasters like white-winged birds; monasteries called Vank, crowded with pilgrims on Ascension Day.

His father, the best druggist in the world, drank raki sitting cross-legged on a mattress, and declared that he was an English lord. His mother was beautiful—had not an Austrian prince been attracted by her?—and pious. His grandmother, very pious, was perpetual president of the Mothers' Union.

Loveliness

ALMOST in a single night, that charming life, which seemed so secure to a boy of eleven, was shattered for ever. The old were killed, the young sold into servitude. A remnant escaped, fleeing hither and thither. Now they are scattered over the five continents.

And, by the waters of Babylon, flowing bountifully past him in Hollywood, Mr Surmelian sits down and mixes himself another, Martini on New Year's Eve.

He has however, done something more than that. In I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen (Victor Gollancz, 8s. 6d.) he describes that vanished society and tells of its destruction and his own escape.

The narrative is gentle, yet trembling with authentic life; an account, serene as a pastoral, of ancient loveliness and hideous downfall.

Little street

UNCLE LEON was an Armenian revolutionary who kept a rifle. The Turks drowned him. Surmelian's father opposed the revolutionaries, believing that Armenians and Turks should dwell in friendship.

LIBRARY LIST

Special Duties: Air Vice-Marshal, Low, G. C. B. War, Baku and Middle East during the war. An exciting years with close-knit friends. He wrote of his bold anti-German coup. Storm to April, A. A. for White Russia, 1919. Nine unrepentant stories by a writer who has a sure sense for the limits of his subject. Keeps steadily within them.

William Godwin: George Woodcock (Harcourt Press, 12s. 6d.). The career, disappointments and ultimate of the first and most eloquent prophet of libertarian socialism (as opposed to the authoritarian variety). Briefly famous, too long neglected, Godwin has a special interest for our times.

ship. The Turks killed him. Those Armenians of Trebizond were living on the edge of the abyss. If they shut their eyes to the danger, how could a boy be expected to see it behind the charming facade of life?

There was the little street he lived in: his friendship with the Persides girls, Greeks. On a lamentable day, he hit the lovely Helene in the face with a wooden clog. The shame of it would, he knew, never leave him.

There was school, and the joyous day when holidays began and the ink-bottles were, by immemorial rite, smashed on the cobblestones. There was the church, and his distinguished position as choirboy. On Maundy Thursday, the prelate washed and anointed his feet.

"Kiss and go," said the bishop. And Surmelian, stretching his neck, vainly tried to kiss the ointment on book.

Jests And Jeers

Spring weather is reported in Britain. Shelley's reputation is saved.

General Chiang Kai-shek has appealed to the students to return to their classes. The real face-saving solution, of course, would be to start their summer holidays now.

People's Political Council members in Nanking nearly came to blows while discussing whether China should be put on a gold standard. The little gold that is left in the country, however, is hardly worth fighting for.

Interviewer: I suppose you have travelled abroad a great deal, Sir William?
Baronet: Certainly not. If foreigners want to see me, let them come here.

The first art of being a parent is to sleep when the baby isn't looking.

Overheard in a Happy Valley tram on Monday:
Girl: What are those six men doing with their horses in all this rain?
Boy: There's a big prize for the first one.
Girl: Then why are the others running?



Half-barbaric

OVER all, there was the half-barbaric life that poured into the city from the mountains, wildly costumed, with a fierce, sharp savour from an unchanging East. When war came the war of '14, old women in the villages said: "It is an ill omen. May God protect us." But the Armenians did not trouble to conceal their sympathy with Turkey's foes. As the Turks said: "If you want to know the situation in the Dardanelles, look at an Armenian's face."

And one day a Turkish soldier was posted outside each Armenian home. The whole nation was to be deported—temporarily. Nobody doubted then what was going to happen. Surmelian got early warning. A Turkish playmate, son of an official, betrayed the secret. The Armenians were to be exterminated.

The symbol

HIS mother left him at an orphanage. He never saw her again. He wandered with other lost children, witnessing frightful happenings, waiting until some employer would take him. He did not find a ready adopter.

And all the time he was obsessed by the thought, passionately clinging to, of a magic world of civilisation, hope and electric light. At one moment its symbol was a German motorcar, glimpsed while he was a fugitive. At another it was a ragged Russian cap found in a bazaar.

But civilisation, and safety, were terribly hard to reach. He escaped to Russia, to a religious school, where he met a queer boy who claimed to represent a world-wide secret organisation, the Society of Self-gods!

Russia dissolved in revolution. Armenia's resurrected national hopes collapsed in defeat. In the end, Surmelian sailed for America. Europe became like an historic myth, almost.

The past was behind him. But his memories, the terrible and the lovely, followed him across the New World and into the pages of this book.

NANCY Crime Doesn't Pay



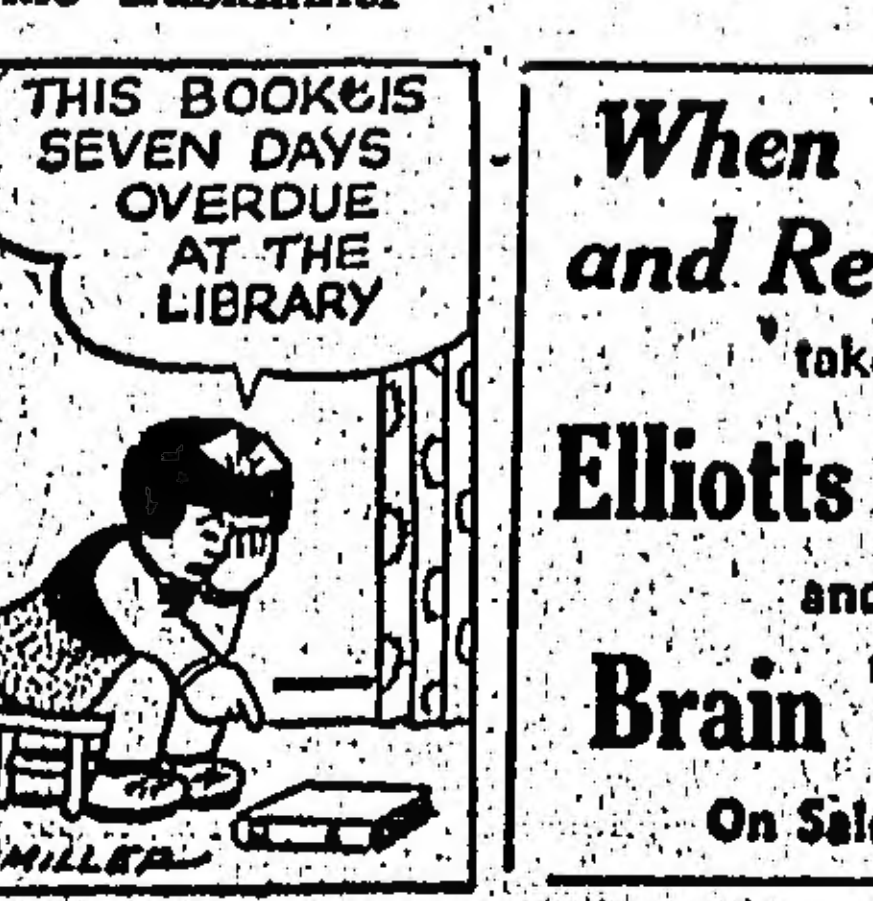
By Ernie Bushmiller



WHAT'S WRONG NANCY?



THIS BOOK'S SEVEN DAYS OVERDUE AT THE LIBRARY



When You Feel Tired and Restless

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TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



WEDDING at St. John's Cathedral. These two pictures were taken last Saturday, when Miss Zona Mary Mansell became the bride of Mr. R. F. Mitchell. The couple were former schoolmates at the Central British School. Picture at left was made immediately after the church ceremony; below the bride is shown being helped by the groom to cut the wedding cake at the reception. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



ON HOLIDAY. Mr C. Miskin, director of Messrs. Gilman and Co., Ltd., who left Hongkong recently for the United Kingdom on holiday. This portrait was taken just before he left by the Gainsborough Studio



MALTA is the scene of the picture below, showing the Rt Hon. Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, inspecting the contingent of Chinese officers and ratings on board HMS Mauritius.



SHAVEY LEE, known as Mayor of New York's Chinatown (fourth from left in picture at right) was entertained to dinner last week by Mr Dick Shim. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



STUDENTS of Hongkong University residing at Ricci Hall had a group photograph taken last week. The hostel suffered some damage during the war years, but repairs have now been completed. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

SCHOTTLUND. That was the name used by Lieut-Col. A. P. Scotland, of the Intelligence Corps, when serving in the German Army. His main job was to gather and transmit to the War Office in London, through secret channels, information on the organisation of the Wehrmacht. The disclosure of Col Scotland's amazing experience was made during the trial of Field Marshal Kesselring



GRADUATES of the senior middle school of Wah Yan College photographed below with their teachers. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

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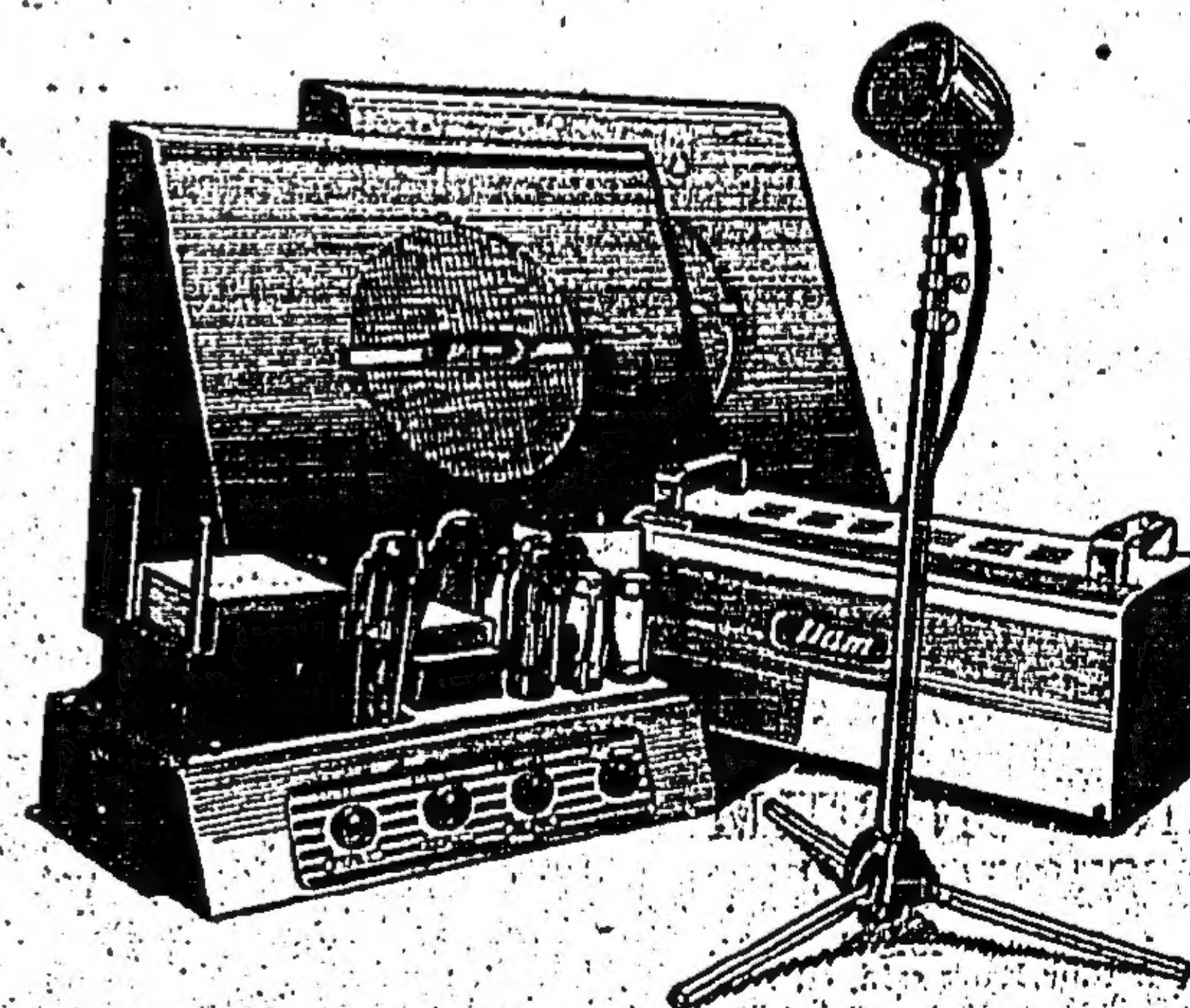
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Already acknowledged (Per "H.K. Telegraph") \$263,303.00

Friedland Trading Co., Ltd.	200.00
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	1,000.00
Chiu Kwok Hong	100.00
Anon.	100.00
Sacred Heart School (Final Instalment)	30.00
Yung Hsing	20.00
St. Paul's College	5,000.00
The Cornish Brothers	20.00
M. C. Duncan	100.00
Zealless Girls' Association (In memory of the late Mrs. W. J. Titcher)	20.00
A Real Sympathiser	10.00
Tang Kim Sun	20.00
Tavalia and Eutakia	50.00
Sisters' Mess, Queen Mary Hospital	150.00
Staff and Family, Kowloon Junior School	130.70
Chinese Estates, Limited	250.00
Hongkong Chinese Women's Club	1,000.00
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Per Wah Kiu Yat Po (21st Instalment)	5.00
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Donations from Chinese Manufacturers' Union	100.00
Sunbeam Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	300.00
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Kow Yu Weaving Factory	50.00
Genuine Trading Co.	50.00
Kwong Hing Loong Glass Factory	50.00
William Company, Ltd.	50.00
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Can Factory	10.00
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I. B. Trevor, Esq.	50.00
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Traffic Dept. Staff	570.00
Locomotive Dept. Staff	53.00
Engineering Dept. Staff	86.00
R. J. Maitland	800.00
£40-8-7...and...	284,151.70

RANK ON FILM RESTRICTIONS

Hollywood, May 31. Mr. J. Arthur Rank said, on Thursday night that he favoured the eventual abolition of restrictions against American films in Britain, but for the present some protection of the British film industry was advisable. —Associated Press.

Abdi Krim On Way To France

Cairo, May 30. Abdi Krim, Riff chieftain, who is now on his way to Southern France after 21 years' exile on Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean, was arriving today at Suez with his family on board an Australian ship. The Governor of Suez, representatives of the Arab League and Moroccan, Algerian and Tunisian delegations will be going on board to welcome the 53-year-old Moorish leader, who, in 1921, came within an ace of electing Spain from Spanish Morocco, but surrendered to Marshal Pétain in

British Scheme For Indian Settlement Will Be Made Known Monday

BY FRASER WIGHTON
Reuter's Political Correspondent

London, May 30. Britain, when Indian leaders meet with the Viceroy at New Delhi on Monday, will make her position clear to India and the whole world, when, presumably for the last time, she commends the Cabinet Mission's scheme for a settlement in securing the essential unity of the country.

But, although Mahatma Gandhi's espousal of the plan and Congress Socialist support have aroused some hope of a last-minute resurgence of interest, few prophets at this late stage are bold enough to predict acceptance of the Mission formula.

It is the conviction of observers, moreover, that Britain now feels the situation is so urgent and the possibility of deterioration so great that no protracted re-examination of the Mission scheme is possible.

Upon the Indian leaders will be laid the responsibility of saying whether India is to remain united or divided. If they elect for division, a keenly awaited plan of procedure, which has the British Cabinet's sanction, will be presented.

This plan will lay upon Indian leaders and India's elected representatives the further responsibility of deciding what form the division is to take.

Whatever decisions are made, Britain will stand by ready to help India in every way to translate them into practical effect.

Meanwhile, political quarters here do not underestimate the British anxiety to see the programme quickly completed so as to enable the transfer to be completed by the time limit of June, 1948.

Effect On World Peace.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, who, at the Labour Party Conference at Margate, declared that the peace of the world for many years would depend, to a large extent, upon a solution of the Indian problem, was reflecting what is believed to be the exact view of the British Cabinet as a whole.

Observers relate this thought to Britain's constancy towards the Cabinet Mission plan. A significant aspect of the Labour Conference, many consider, was the absence of any disagreement with the Cabinet's "Quit India" decision. It will be recalled that it was a similar conference just before the Labour Government's election that spurred the Executive leaders of the Party to urge for a forthright Indian action that would lead to the official resolution contemplated.

Commons Debate Likely

Parliament next week will learn the contents of the fateful plan, but how soon after the beginning of the Conference it is too early to say. The House of Commons re-assembles on Tuesday after the Whit Sunday recess, and following the Indian announcement—which may not necessarily be on the opening day—a demand by the Opposition for a debate in both Houses of Parliament seems likely.

Mr. R. A. Butler, the chief Conservative spokesman on India, is in America. This suggests that Mr. Winston Churchill would be likely to direct his side in any debate in the House of Commons with the former Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, as his deputy.—Reuter.

Problem Of Army

London, May 30. Everything in the outlook of a new and divided India will depend on whether Hinduism and the two Pakistans think of war against each other as a contingency to which military preparations should be directed or whether their planning would be on the basis of a permanent alliance for joint defence, says an editorial note in today's issue of the Economist and political weekly, the Economist.

"If the latter," the Economist adds, "there could still be an overall plan for three armies, in accordance with which, sorting out and reforming could be undertaken and carried out."

"It will, indeed, be a most difficult task to sort out Moslems from the rest of the Indian Army and form two new armies complete with staffs and technical services for each of the two Moslem successor states."

"The process will, in any case, be very difficult administratively, but if partition is to be adopted politically, dividing of the army must be taken in hand and treated as a major task of improvisation in wartime style."

"Operation Trident can still be a successful finale for the British commander in India."—Reuter.

Monon Leaves London

London, May 30. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Pandit Nehru's personal envoy in Europe, left London today for India by air. Mr. Menon yesterday was at Margate where Labour Party Conference is taking place, and met British Cabinet Ministers and many Labour leaders and members of Parliament.

During his brief stay in London, Mr. Menon was busy with work concerning India's external affairs.—Reuter.

Viceroy Back In India

Karachi, May 30. The Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, arrived here by air today from Britain where he had been having discussions with the British Cabinet.—Reuter.

Administrative Change

New Delhi, May 30. The Departments of External Affairs and of Commercial Relations of the Government of India, both under Pandit Nehru, are to be amalgamated into one department called the Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. It was announced tonight. The change takes effect on June 1.—Reuter.

India And Belgium

New Delhi, May 30. India and Belgium have decided to exchange Ambassadors. It was announced here tonight.—Reuter.

Navy Lies In Wait For Jew-running Ship

Jerusalem, May 30.

Royal Navy patrols were keeping a close lookout tonight to intercept the illegal immigrant ship, Yehuda Halevy, as soon as it entered Palestinian territorial waters.

The vessel is believed to be carrying about 450 uncircumcised Jews; and was expected to reach territorial waters tonight.

Two Liberty type ships arrived at Haifa today, to trans-ship illegal immigrants to Cyprus as soon as the Yehuda Halevy is brought in.

Fearful that trouble might break out when the ship docked, Haifa was placed under close guard by British troops.

The vessel was spotted by RAF patrols earlier today.—United Press.

Correspondent Reveals Russians' Panic In War

New York, May 30.

Panic swept Moscow on October 16, 1941, when three-quarters of the population, including many high officials, expected the Germans to capture the Soviet capital almost immediately.

Revelation of the extent of the Moscow panic—often rumoured but never before reported in detail—has been made by Alexander Werth, British correspondent who spent most of the war years in Russia.

Other revelations made by Werth: The loss of Rostov to the Germans in July 1942, was due to panic among high-ranking officers charged with the defence of the city, and to unreasoning flight of Soviet civilian officials.

The Rostov disaster led to a far-reaching and still little-known purge of the Red Army in which many officers were reduced in rank. Others were relieved of command and some were shot.

There was widespread disloyalty and treachery among the Tartar residents of the Crimea and also among the backward tribes and Moslem residents of the Caucasus, contributing to Nazi successes in both regions.

Vodka No. 2 Priority

One of the secrets of the successful Russian defence of Stalingrad was the fact that vodka was No. 2 on the list of supply priorities, second only to arms and ammunition.

Werth quotes a Moscow resident telling what happened on October 16, 1941:

"Here, it was bloody chaos. The top people started running away."

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Saturday, May 31
Canton (Trains) 1.30 p.m.
Canton (Trains) 1.30 p.m.
U.S.A. Central & South America and Canada via San Francisco (No Parcel for Canada) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa (Sea) 2 p.m.
Straits and Egypt (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macau, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Trains) 5 p.m.
Bangkok, Saigon, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 5.30 p.m.

Sunday, June 1
Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Kowloon, Swatow and Amoy (Air) 10 a.m.
Swatow, Tsingtau, Peking & Hsinchow (Sea) 10 a.m.
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.
Macau, Tientsin & Shekhi (Sea) 10 a.m.
Hongkong (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Trains) 10 a.m.

Monday, June 2
Manila P.I. (Sea), Rangoon & Calcutta (Sea) 10 a.m.
Haliphong (Sea) Noon.
Canton (Trains) 1.30 p.m.
Swatow (Sea) 2 p.m.
Straits (Sea) 3 p.m.
Sardakan, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 3 p.m.

Ordinary letters and cards only for Japan (Sea) 3 p.m.
Salmon, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, June 3
Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Sea) 11.15 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and Straits (Sea) 10 a.m.
Singapore, Sourabaya and Colombo (Air) 3.30 p.m.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

S. C. M. POST.
H.K. TELEGRAPH.

CHURCH NOTICE

GOSPEL HALL,
Duddell Street.
(Between the Bank of China and the National City Bank of New York.)
Sunday 11 a.m. Breaking of Bread.
Sunday 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting.
Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study (John 17).
Thursday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.
Special Meeting for Ladies on Monday, 2.45 at 8 p.m.
All English speaking friends are welcome.

Printed and published by Frederick Percy Franklin for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 4 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.

BONES OF GIANT MAN UNEARTHED

Riva Del Garda, Italy, May 30.

The fossilised bones of the world's tallest prehistoric man—a gentleman of unknown race who stood over eight feet tall—were uncovered today in the course of excavations for a church at the village of Nago.

Local experts thought it might have been a Nordic man brought over the Alps as a slave after some victorious Roman campaign. Others thought the bones were too well-preserved to be those of a recent man and searched paleontological annals for a race which produced men so tall.

Experts both in Rome and in Milan were chiny of hazardous opinions on the Nago man until they received more complete reports.

Professor Pietro Barocelli, director of the Rome Prehistoric Museum, said the northern Lake Garda area, where Mr Nago was found, was rich in Stone Age and Bronze Age remains.

Professor Barocelli doubted, however, that the skeleton was of the dimensions reported. He said the bones might have become "disarticulated."

Thus greater gaps would appear between the bones as they sagged down there were in a normal human skeleton. This, he said, would make the skeleton "considerably taller."—United Press.

TIRED? WORRIED? DEPRESSED?

These can help cause ACID INDIGESTION

Get the Quick relief you want with the Alkalizer you need

Do you ever feel there are not enough hours in the day to do what you want? You rush from one thing to another, eat a hasty lunch, rush back to work again and—the result is acid indigestion.

With Alka-Seltzer it's easy to correct this. More than 25,000,000 people have found this out. They've continued to use Alka-Seltzer because it has really helped them and is pleasant to take.

Quick, Safe, Efficient. This modern formula is based on a time-tested and proven principle. Alka-Seltzer successfully combines the essential ingredients doctors, for years, have prescribed separately.

Here's what Alka-Seltzer does for you: (1) It offers you quick relief from pain and discomfort; (2) It can correct excess acidity. You can benefit by these two separate functions. You feel better quickly. Alka-Seltzer is quick, efficient, safe—not a laxative. Try it today!

Next Week at the QUEEN'S

By Order of the Board,
A. D. Learmonth,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 18 Pedder Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY, the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and if thought fit passing the subjoined resolutions as a special resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

(a) Article 17 shall be cancelled.

(b) In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three".

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 76 "76. Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."

By Order of the Board,
R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

The subscription list is now open. Please send your contribution to

MESSRS. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Hon. Treasurers, Mercantile Bank Building

Cheques should be payable to "The Hong Kong War Memorial Fund" and should be crossed.

PLEASE GIVE GENEROUSLY.

By Order of the Board,
R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Saturday, 31st May 1947, at Noon for the following purposes:—namely, to consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to elect Directors, and Auditors in the place of those retiring, and to declare a Dividend and Bonus, to appropriate the Balance of the Profit and Loss Account as recommended by the Directors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

And Notice is also given that the Share Transfer Register will be closed from 20th May, 1947 to 31st May, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. D. Learmonth,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at 12.15 p.m. (or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary Annual Meeting can be held) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to '\$10,000,000,—by the creation of One Million Two Hundred Thousand additional new shares of Five Dollars each to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit."

By Order of the Board,
A. D. Learmonth,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

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HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

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By Order of the Board,
R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.